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Soviet Union

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IZVESTIYA SAYS U.S. OBSTRUCTING INF TALKS

PM161700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "American Barriers in Geneva"]

[Text] The Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe have been going on for more than 18 months now. And, alas, they are no nearer a successful conclusion. This is a widely known fact. And it is just as widely known that the responsibility for this sad state of affairs lies with those who, hiding less and less, are counting the days till the end of this year, when they will start to deploy Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in West Europe. You only have to read the declarations by Western leaders published in the past fortnight -- from the Williamsburg declaration to the Paris declaration -- to see that for yourself.

Washington is blocking agreement in an attempt to achieve unilateral advantages at the expense of the Soviet Union. Washington is erecting obstacles -- deeply echeloned, it could be said -- in the way of a just and mutually advantageous solution, putting beyong the framework of the talks a whole range of fundamental questions such as the inclusion in the reckoning of British and French nuclear forces and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and the defining of a zone of operation for nuclear weapons reduction and limitation measures as regards Europe. This is how deadlocks emerge in Geneva. Thus, through the efforts of the Americans, a double or triple guarantee of the talks' failure is being created, so to speak, yet the military-political climate in Europe, and indeed not just in Europe, depends to a large extent on their outcome.

What is the subject of the talks? They are about medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. There were seemingly no differences of opinion on this score. For a while, in any case. But now, in their obstructionist tactics, the Americans have arrived at a paradox which calls into question the very agenda of the talks. On the one hand, they flatly refuse to include in the reckoning medium-range nuclear missiles which are beyond any doubt deployed in the European zone and, on the other hand, they demand the inclusion in the talks and in the reckoning of medium-range missiles located in Asia. The secret of this violence to logic is extremely simple. In the first instance we are talking about the British and French nuclear missiles (162 of them). Nobody denies their "existence," but at the Geneva negotiating table the Americans categorically, so to speak, refuse to take any notice of them. However, at the same table they only have to transport themselves mentally to Asia, and the Americans, cured of the blindness which afflicted them with regard to the British and French missiles, have penetrating vision and demand the inclusion in the reckoning of Soviet missiles, even though these missiles will not reach West Europe and therefore are not the subject of discussion at the Geneva talks.

This is what we had in mind when we mentioned a double American guarantee for the current standstill in Geneva. Moreover, in the language of American -- and NATO -- diplomacy, this is called the limitation of medium-range missiles "on a global scale." This idea was included by President Reagan in his "zero option," then it was transferred to his "interim solution," and now it figures in the Williamsburg declaration of the "Seven" too. According to this extremely willful limitation, the British and French missiles will remain intact and outside the talks. And the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles will be deployed in West Europe. While it is proposed that the Soviet Union, turning a blind eye, like the Americans, to the U.S. allies' nuclear forces, reduce its missiles not just on the European but also on the Asian part of its territory to equal the number of U.S. missiles deployed in West Europe.

It is easy to deduce the approximate result of the implementation of this "interim solution." In West Europe the United States would obtain a "head start" of 162 missiles, to which would be added NATO's existing superiority in aircraft delivery vehicles for unclear weapons. In the Far East and Asia, the Soviet Union would deprive itself of its counterbalance to the U.S. medium-range missiles which are deployed in great numbers along the whole arc of American bases from South Korea to Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and which cover the whole Asian part of the USSR's territory as far as Taymyr in the far north.

Here are just a few figures. According to Pentagon data as of the end of 1982 submitted to Congress, there were 1,500 units of nuclear weapons on board ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific. It is thought that a U.S. aircraft carrier on ordinary patrol duty carries a complement of 100 nuclear bombs of between 100 and 500 kilotons for its fighter bombers. These figures made it possible for the Hong Kong weekly ASIA WEEK to paint this picture: "When the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway is moored at Yokosuka in the southwest corner of Tokyo Bay, it has on board nuclear explosives at least 500 times more powerful than that which on 6 August 1945 vaporized, carbonized, or struck with deadly radioactivity approximately 118,000 citizens of Hiroshima."

Of course the U.S. aircraft carriers and the U.S. bases on Okinawa, packed full of nuclear weapons, constitute a threat also to Japan, making it a target in the event of a nuclear war. But all this nuclear might is laid in the American plans for the Soviet Union; its direct purpose is [to be used] against the Soviet Union, and this gives us full rights to take the necessary measures for defense against this serious danger. The champions of U.S. superiority want to either conceal or distort this obvious truth. Recently much has been said in Washington and -- with U.S. prompting -- in Tokyo to the effect that a reduction in the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe would only lead to "exportation" of the nuclear threat to Asia. As you can see, this is a new regional variation on the global theme of the "Soviet threat." But it sounds just as false as the former variations. It is the Americans, with their hundreds of bases spread across different continents and the floating nuclear magazines of their aircraft carriers, who long ago exported the nuclear threat to the Far East, to the Indian Ocean, by refusing to conduct talks on its demilitarization, and to the Persian Gulf, where they are guarding -- for themselves -- other people's oil, and so on. The Americans have long prescribed the nuclear threat for wherever they have their "security zones" and "spheres of interests," and Washington discovers and proclaims these "zones" and "spheres" everywhere. The closer you get to the Soviet borders, the more of them there are.

Today people across the ocean are unstinting in their peace-loving phrases. But they incessantly accuse the Soviet Union of "intractability" and appeal for "flexibility." Even without U.S. advice the USSR manifests the flexibility and good will that are lacking in the U.S. positions. The best evidence is provided by the latest Soviet proposal. According to it, each side in Europe will be left with fewer nuclear weapons than in 1976, which was the start of the modernization of Soviet missiles that served as an excuse for the West's "arms upgrading."

But our partners at the Geneva talks are demonstrating not flexibility but generosity -- at someone else's expense. They propose a radical and "global" reduction of Soviet medium-range facilities. But somehow this generosity at someone else's expense is not balanced by equally radical proposals to reduce the U.S. delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, be they at the bases which mark the world's surface like smallpox scars or on the aircraft carriers of the numerous U.S. fleets. Why shouldn't the U.S. strategists, who proclaim their passion for a "global approach" only on Soviet territory, both in Europe and in Asia, take a look at themselves and extend their beloved "globalism" at least to something that they merely rent -- their own bases located on foreign territory?

Why should they not cut down the volume of nuclear death or altogether remove it? This would serve the interests of peace andwould help ease the present tension. But no, the movement is in the other direction. In particular, having delivered to the Asian audience the old false thesis of the "Soviet threat," the United States is stimulating Japanese militarism. The Nakasone government, already bellicose, is now actively using U.S. political psychological arguments to justify growing military programs and its even closer military cooperation with the United States.

Let us, however, return to the point from which we were distracted by the Americans and their "global approach." Let us return to Europe and Geneva, where the Soviet-U .S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons -- in Europe, yes, in Europe: -- are marking time. The Soviet position has been clearly formulated."...We may withdraw some of the missiles from Europe, from the European zone, to Asia if an agreement is reached. This is our business and our right," A.A. Gromyko declared at his 2 April press conference. "And we are prepared to site them where they will be unable to reach Western Europe. We have said this during the talks and the U.S. Administration knows this....We are told: No, this is insufficient. The reasoning of the U.S. Administration and of the President personally boils down to saying that these missiles should be destroyed. This requirement alone precludes the possibility of agreement." A requirement which deliberately precludes the possibility of agreement is raised when people do not want agreement. Washington is multiplying the barriers in Geneva and simultaneously paving the way for U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

U.S. - SOVIET INF DELEGATIONS' MEETINGS REPORTED

14 June Meeting

LD141210 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 14 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

16 June Meeting

LD161044 Moscow TASS in Englisb 1025 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 16 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

U.S., USSR START DELEGATIONS' MEETING NOTED

LD161217 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 16 TASS - A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments was held here today.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATE ON ARMS CONTROL MEASURES

LD161923 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna June 16 TASS -- A plenary meeting was held here today at the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.

A speech was made by the head of the delegation of Luxembourg E. Molitor, journalists were told at a press conference. He expounded the Western viewpoint on measures of verification and control at different stages of the conjectural reduction of troops.

Commenting on the speech made by the representatives of the Western side, a representative of the Soviet delegation stated at the press conference that the socialist countries always considered, and continue to consider, that any agreement in the sphere of reduction of armaments and in disarmament should envisage measures of control over its implementation. Their approach to control is not abstract but concrete. This signifies that control should be reasonably correlated with the character of real disarmament and should not replace it. Such a principle underlies the package of proposals made by the socialist countries on February 17, 1983.

Besides, the problem of attaining a mutually acceptable agreement at the Vienna negotiations by no means boils down to control alone. There are also other important problems which call for solution in the interests of attaining an accord. These are such questions as, for instance, reduction of armaments, which is an inalienable part of the mandate of the negotiations, setting of the upper ceiling on the numerical strength of the air force personnel, reduction of the level of military activity, etc. But the West has not so far expressed the desire to constructively resolve the given problems, though it is absolutely obvious that attainment of progress on the above-mentioned aspects would also facilitate solution of questions of control.

As to the Western package of accompanying measures, it remains unchanged for more than three years and a half now. All that shows that the NATO countries, parties to the negotiations, stubbornly continue adhering to their non-constructive, obstructionist stand, said the representative of the Soviet delegation.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY BEGIN

Wide, Frank Dialogue Planned

LD170830 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- The Czechoslovak capital is preparing to host the delegates to the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." A total of 2,500-3,000 representatives of the peace forces from all continents are expected to arrive.

As a PRAVDA correspondent was told by T. Travnicek, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, chairman of the Czechoslovak preparatory committee of the assembly, such conditions are being created all over the republic for the forum that it should be as effective as possible in carrying out its noble mission. Work collectives in all the populated localities, where the participants in the assembly are to go, have prepared to welcome the guests. As the aim of the forum is not only to hold fruitful discussions on the defence of peace, but also to familiarise the guests with life in one of the countries of real socialism, with its achievements and objective to meet the cultural and material requirements of people.

The programme of the assembly, the PRAVDA correspondents recall, provides for a wide and frank dialogue on questions of war and peace between all the participants in the formum, irrespective of their world outlook, political convictions and religion. One of the forms of such an exchange of views will be the public hearings "The Danger of Nuclear War -- A Threat to Life and Ways for Averting That Threat." Taking part in the hearings will be political and public figures, scholars and experts.

Among the distinctive features of the opening forum of peace champions is that a "youth village" is being created at the student hostels in Prague, following the pattern of the Olympic village, were young people will have an opportunity to meet and discuss their tasks in the struggle against war, the PRAVDA correspondents point out.

A meeting of trade union figures has been timed to the assembly, the correspondent writes. An international women's centre for an exchange of views between women peace champions actively struggling against the threat of war will also work on the days of the forum.

"The Prague Assembly," the dispatch says, "has been convened at a time when the NATO military are preparing, contrary to the will of people, for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Realising not only the regional, but also the global danger of that adventurist step, people of good will the world over are opposing it. Therefore, questions of European security will be high on the agenda of the forum."

Soviet Peace President

LD110544 Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The Soviet Peace Committee, which is actively participating in preparations for the Prague assembly jointly with national non-governmental organisations from other countries which are making anti-war efforts, advocates close cooperation with all the forces ready to struggle with deeds rather than in words for peace and life and against the threat of nuclear war, Yuriy Zhukov, president of the Soviet Peace Committee, writes in PRAVDA.

Nowadays, he stresses, all the 120 republican, territory and regional peace committees, working exclusively on a voluntary basis, are putting every effort in the mass actions in support of the goals and tasks of the Prague assembly. There are manifestations, rallies, meetings, peace campaigns and other activities. All in all, more than 30,000 such actions took place all over the country in May and total participation in them was more than 50 million.

"The importance of these activities is highlighted by the fact that the actions of peace champions are taking place within the framework of the UN-sponsored world campaign for disarmament."

The author says that between June 22 and 30, anti-war actions will take place in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd, Kerch, Novorossiysk, Odessa, Sevastopol, Tula and Brest to mark the 42nd anniversary of the attack of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union. "The Soviet people, supporting the peace initiatives of the party and the government, are strongly demanding that the arms race be bridled and that real arms reductions be at last initiated."

The aggressive forces, seriously alarmed by the universal upswing in the struggle against the nuclear arms race, first and foremost against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Yuriy Zhukov notes, have lately been doing their utmost to split up the ranks of peace campaigners and thus to weaken them. "The very fact that the U.N. General Assembly has decided to cooperate with non-governmental organisations in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening peace means recognition of the enhanced role of mass anti-war movements."

Bulgarian, DRA Delegates

PM161152 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA-TASS interview feature: "Mankind's Hope"]

[Excerpt] There are only a few days to go before the opening of the world assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" in Prague. At this forum emissaries of the peace-loving forces of all continents will demonstrate their adamant desire to defend the peoples' peaceful future through joint efforts. Our foreign correspondents asked a number of public figures and politicians to express their opinion about the importance of the upcoming event.

For the Sake of the Planet's Future

P. Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Fatherland Front National Council:

Under the conditions of sharp exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of U.S. and NATO reactionary imperialist circles, the world assembly will demonstrate yet again the firm determination of all people of good will to defend the right to live and the planet's happy future. Life proves incontrovertibly that in our times the problem of peace and war can be resolved to the benefit of man and his peaceful future. This can be achieved through the united efforts of the peace-loving public all over the world.

Despite bourgeois propaganda, millions of people in the world are becoming more and more clearly aware that, in today's world, the socialist community countries and especially the Soviet Union are the main force blocking the way of the adventurist plans by imperialism's militarist circles, which are striving to implement a position-of-strength policy and a policy of military solutions to conflicts through the buildup of nuclear arsenals.

In the name of preserving peace the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states recently put forward a whole series of peace initiatives and proposals which met with broad response in the hearts of all honest people on the planet.

Will of Millions of Afghans

A. Ratebzad, chairman of the DRA Organization for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo:

We will take to Prague photographic evidence, films, books, and pamphlets of tremendous accusatory power. Let all delegates to the assembly learn the truth about the international reaction's bloody crimes in our country. Let the names of the real culprits, inspirers, and organizers of the disgracefulinterference in the affairs of our independent republic be heard all over the world from the rostrum of this forum.

On the Afghan people's behalf, we will speak words of profound gratitude to the world's progressive forces, to the peoples of the socialist countries, and mainly to our elder friend and brother, the great Soviet Union, and to all who are giving international support to our policy and our struggle. Our country's peoples, together with all peace-loving peoples in the world, support the Soviet Government's peace initiatives and peace proposals. No to War! Defend peace together with all peace-loving peoples -- this is the will of millions of Afghans.

PUGWASH DISARMAMENT MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

LD131442 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

A special Pugwash meeting on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here for two days. It as attended by prominent scientists, politicians and public figures, experts on military matters from many countries.

The Soviet proposals on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe were thoroughly discussed during the meeting. Much attention was paid to the Soviet Government's statement of May 28. The question of the importance of the adoption by European states of the declaration on not being the first to use nuclear weapons was also discussed.

Upon the conclusion of the debate the Executive Committee of the Pugwash movement issued today a statement which stresses: It is necessary to prevent a new spiral of the arms race. The best way for this is the undelayed achievement of agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The toughening of the stands, heightening of tension and stepping up of the arms race which would be an inevitable consequence of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe cannot be justified either by military considerations or by the fear of NATO member-countries to look irresolute.

SHISHLIN VIEWS USSR'S 'STRATEGY OF PEACE'

LD161914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session the Soviet Union's approach to solving present-day international problems was set out articulately.

Our commentary today is devoted to this theme. It is presented by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin.

[Shishlin] The thesis put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov can essentially be termed a kind of expression of the philosophy of peace and peaceful cooperation which lies at the basis of the foreign policy actions of our state and party, a philosophy which is the only correct one as applied to our restless nuclear age.

The Soviet assessments of the international situation are free of a rosy mist. We live, of course, in harsh times now. The policy of the arms race, of flouting the rights of peoples to free and independent development, which is being pursued by the United States and by ultra-conservative imperialist circles, has led to a serious deterioration of the international situation. And the well-known conference of the great capitalist Seven in Williamsburg, the recent NATO Council session in Paris, the latest speeches by leading figures in the American Administration, testify unambiguously that the United States is continuing to stubbornly pursue a line aimed at achieving military superiority over socialism, over the Soviet Union.

And in Washington, it is obviously being assumed that, having developed its military muscle even more, the United States will be able to crowd out [potesnit] socialism, will be able to change the course of social development, and reverse it [perelomat yego]. And unfortunately, one has to note that the United States is not without success in pulling its partners toward its position.

It is not only a matter of the British prime minister, Thatcher, of the Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, who are known for their conservative views, but also of French President Mitterrand, who is now pushing through an extensive program to build up the Armed Forces of France, first of all nuclear forces, a program designed for the 1984-88 period. And this comes in addition to the well-known American plans to deploy nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European states. Out of this situation -- a very complicated situation -- the Soviet Union, our party, is drawing the appropriate conclusions, and this was stated weightily and authoritatively from the rostrum of the Central Committee plenum.

No one will be allowed to upset the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism. This does not exhaust the reply of socialism to the challenge which is being thrown to us by the capitalist world. The reply of the Soviet Union, and this is testified to by the sound results of the Central Committee plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, in particular the detailed report by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko on foreign policy affairs, is first of all, of course, directed at achieving a radical improvement in international relations, and on this level, the Soviet Union's will for peace is not called into doubt by any one. This iwll is unshakable. This will is expressed in the practical actions of our country, in actions aimed at a real turn for the better in international affairs, at easing tension, at imparting more confidence to the process of detente which has become frozen.

And the first direction in the activity of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, when we speak of foreign policy affairs, is the line toward strengthening the cooperation and cohesion of the socialist countries. I think that the comrades know well what active, persistent efforts are being made by the Soviet Union in our relations with all socialist countries. It is precisely with all socialist countries that friendship should reign. And we have the right to say that during the first six months of this complicated year, the fabric of mutual ties between the socialist states, first of all between the countries of the socialist community, has become stronger both in the political sphere and in the economic and spiritual spheres.

The line toward strengthening our mutual ties with the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America has been and remains another important direction in the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity. And the Soviet Union is strictly pursuing a line aimed at maintaining relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states.

During the past few days, Moscow stressed once again that the strategy of peace which is being pursued by the CPSU is being given concrete expression, worked out in detail, and deepened. And the will of the Soviet Union to achieve a real turn for the better is only growing stronger.

ORTHODOX-REFORMIST CLERGY CALL FOR PEACE

LD101614 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Odessa June 10 TASS -- The Fourth Orthodox-Reformist Theological Conference, which closed here today, called for more vigorous efforts by churches to defend peace and life on earth.

Representatives of the Russian, Georgian, Polish and Czechoslovak Orthodox Churches and the Reformist Churches of Hungary, the GDR, Canada, Poland, the USA, the FRG and Czechoslovakia took part in these discussions on the subject "Understanding and Traditions in the Orthodox and Reformist Churches and Their Responsibility to Society Today."

"This meeting helps strengthen our theological ties, promotes the ecumenical movement and helps in the search of concrete ways to achieve mutual understanding between peoples and states with different social systems," Metropolitcan of Kiev and Galitia Filaret, who presided over the meeting for the Orthodox Churches, said to a TASS correspondent. "We have undoubtedly advanced not only in our understanding of the threat of war but also in the search of concrete joint actions to avert it. As a top-priority step we support the idea of a nuclear freeze," he said.

Dr James Maccord (the USA), Rector of the Princeton Theological Seminary and chairman of the meeting on the side of Reformist Churches, stressed the importance of the present dialogue for further strengthening the unity of the churches in their pursuit of peace. Our church in the USA, he said, takes a critical view of the escalation of armaments and believes that the enormous military spending could find better, humanitarian uses.

Pastor Joachim Gurt, general secretary of the Union of Reformist Churches of the FRG, said that his church is opposed to the policy of the government which is yielding to Washington's pressure. "We protest against the deployment of American missiles in the territory of West Germany. We say no to missiles in West Europe."

Karoly Tot, president of the Christian Peace Conference, an international movement, bishop of the Reformist Church in Hungary, stressed that the Soviet peace initiatives set a good example in the present critical situation. It is a duty of very true Christian, of every man of good will, to follow the initiatives which indicate a realistic way to general disarmament, Bishop Tot said.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS SCORED

LD162003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has made a lengthy statement in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee pretentiously entitled "American-Soviet Relations in the Context of American Foreign Policy." It was presented to the senators as a summary of current American policy on a "global scale," with the emphasis on various aspects of Soviet-American relations in political, military, and ideological fields and also concerning regional problems and questions of regional and bilateral natures.

G. Shultz admitted that relations with the Soviet Union occupy an important place in the policy of the United States and that they have a practical influence on other American policy trends in all parts of the globe. He stated that the United States sees the USSR as a "powerful adversary" which, it was alleged, threatens "American interests and values." At the same time he noted that "both countries are vitally interested in preventing war." However, as G. Shultz' statement makes clear, it is not in accords, but in reliance on force, currently reflected in the American rearmament program, that the Reagan administration sees the path toward a more secure world. It is precisely this, the secretary of state asserted, that constitutes a condition of a constructive dialogue with Moscow, having emphasized that "peace ought to be based on strength."

G. Shultz's pronouncements show that the Reagan administration intends to go on sabotaging efforts to limit nuclear armaments and to curb the arms race.

Shultz stated outright that one must not "expect an agreement to be reached in the near future" at any of the current Soviet-American negotiations in the sphere of arms control. As for the most important of these negotiations, namely, the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and also on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, he clearly implied that results should not be expected from these negotiations while President Reagan is in power at the White House. Replying to questions from the members of the committee, Shultz said that the administration realizes the possibility that an agreement may not be achieved by the end of President Reagan's present term.

The remarks by the secretary of state confirm yet again that the Reagan administration has no intention of straying from the path that it chose when it came to power in 1981 -- the path of the arms race, with the aim of altering the strategic correlation of forces in favor of the U.S., and gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Soviet-American SALT II Treaty has been derailed, and the 5-year program for "rearming America," at a cost of over $1.5 trillion, has been set in motion. The U.S. nuclear arsenal is being built up at top speed by the development of the latest strategic weapons, and MX and Trident II missiles, the B-1 strategic bomber and the cruise missiles. At the same time, Washington, wanting to disturb the strategic parity, is demanding that its allies build up their military expenditures and is foisting its new nuclear missiles on them.

To put it more briefly, if one were to sum up the "philosophy" of the approach of the Reagan administration toward Soviet-American relations, according to Shultz it boils down to the following: The United States intends to continue on its present course, and the Soviet Union is left with the choice of amending its behavior in foreign and domestic affairs, or else the present state of Soviet-American relations will remain as bad for another indefinite period. Shultz said bluntly that the United States makes its aim the "promotion of the gradual evolution of the Soviet system in the direction of a more pluralistic political and economic system."

This frank statement on the resurrection of the Dulles policy of "repulsing socialism" is doomed to failure, as were previous such attempts.

U.S. 'UNLAWFUL ACTIONS' AT EMBASSY SITE HIT

PM161609 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Act of Provocation at the Construction Site"]

[Text] With reference to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the Western press recently published reports that difficulties for which the Soviet side was allegedly to blame had arisen at the construction site of its new building. A story was even circulated claiming that Soviet workers at this construction site had "gone on strike."

That some untruths, to put it mildly, sometimes emanate from the U.S. Embassy walls is nothing new. However, even against that background this incident is perhaps a special one. What actually happened?

A year ago, the newspaper reports, the two sides -- Soviet and U.S. -- agreed to the use of radiographic instruments to monitor the quality of building work in the construction of new buildings of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. When getting permission for that, the U.S. Embassy gave written guarantees to observe the rules which are established in the USSR for radiographic work and which are to ensure the safety of the building personnel from radiation emitted by the instrument. The instrument, in particular, should be used only in non-working hours, when persons not engaged in radiography are absent from the construction site.

Later on, however, the U.S. side flagrantly violated the rules and arrangements for their observance, and started using the above-mentioned apparatus in the daytime when Soviet workers were at the constuction site. This was done deliberately, in spite of repeated demands by the sanitary epidemiological station of the City of Moscow which exercises supervision of the radiation situation in the field of construction and by other organizations for an immediate end to the above-mentioned violations. In reply, the U.S. representatives defiantly stated that they have "different instructions from the State Department." Under these conditions, in order to avert the threat to the health of the workers engaged at the construction site, the Soviet building personnel, by a decision of the Moscow sanitary epidemiological station, were temporarily withdrawn from the construction site until safe working conditions were created.

It would seem that a sense of elementary decency should have prompted U.S. representatives to know how to act in the situation which has been created through their fault -- immediately stop the violations and at least apologize for them. Instead, specialists from the embassy continued to carry out the radiograpnic work in the daytime. Ultimately, the embassy was nonetheless called to account.

It was told about responsibility, including material responsibility, for the above-mentioned unlawful actions. Violations in the use of the radiographic apparatuses were discontinued. The Soviet building personnel resumed their work.

The U.S. diplomats should have learned their lesson -- that the laws and rules of the country in which they are staying, like the commitments they themselves assume, should be observed strictly and unconditionally. It is also time that they stopped engaging in the deliberate distortion of facts. That is an unseemly exercise for official foreign representatives.

IZVESTIYA'S BORISOV VIEWS U.S. CBW STANCE

PM161439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Borisov article: "The Banning of Chemical Weapons: Two Approaches"]

[Text] The Prague Political Declaration by Warsaw Pact-member states contains an appeal to speed up the drafting of an international convention to ban and liquidate chemical weapons -- one of the most dangerous types of mass destruction weapons. And indeed, this problem has recently acquired special topicality and urgency. Its immediate solution is advocated by the overwhelming majority of states and broad circles of the international public which demand more and more actively that the chemical threat hanging over the world be removed. Expressing these legitimate aspirations, the UN General Assembly has on several occasions spoken in favor of reaching agreement on a total ban on chemical weapons. What is the current state of affairs in this important avenue of the struggle for disarmament?

In the spring of 1983 the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which has been charged with conducting talks on the banning of chemical weapons, actually undertook a deep and detailed examination of the articles of the future international convention. The special working group on chemical weapons, created within the committee's framework, is functioning actively and the delegations submit a large number of working documents on various aspects of the problem. Nevertheless, if we were to speak of the substance of the matter, the committee has simply failed to perceptibly approach the drafting of an accepted agreement.

It is clear that the problem of banning chemical weapons cannot be classed as an easy one. But experience in talks in the disarmament sphere shows that an acceptable common denominator of positions and interests can be found on any issue, even the most complex technical one, provided all participants in the talks really strive to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. This is the line advocated by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Their joint position in Geneva is based upon the draft "Fundamental Principles of a Convention To Ban the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction," submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly's second special disarmament session. The Soviet Union's document proposes ways to find universally acceptable solutions to the entire range of questions discussed at the talks. It envisages a complete halt of the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, the gradual destruction of existing stockpiles, and liquidation of the facilities for their production.

During the last Disarmament Committee session (February-April 1983) the USSR submitted a number of new and important proposals aimed at aligning the positions of the sides. In particular, it expressed readiness to include in the convention under elaboration a provision banning the use of chemical weapons, using the convention's monitoring machinery for verification purposes, including verification on a voluntary basis. Thus the Soviet Union has met halfway the states which consider that, although the use of chemical weapons has already been banned by the 1927 Geneva Protocol, the absence of a verification provision in the protocol requires that it be banned again in a future convention.

While consistently advocating the banning and destruction of chemical weapons on a worldwide scale, the socialist countries consider it at the same time useful to take parallel steps leading to the same goal within the boundaries of the European Continent. This is the purpose of the initiative, contained in the Prague Political Declaration, regarding the deliverance of Europe from chemical weapons.

Who Is Creating Obstacles?

So what hinders the talks and why has an agreement to ban and liquidate chemical weapons failed to materialize so far? There is only one reason -- the lack of readiness to reach agreement on the part of the United States and its closest allies. It is well known that as early as 1980 the United States broke off the bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons and stubbornly refuses to resume them. Washington and its NATO allies have actually rejected the proposal to free Europe of chemical weapons. Furthermore, they frequently raise the argument that it is supposedly necessary to concentrate all efforts on the multipartite talks in the Disarmament Committee and avoid distraction in connection with other matters.

But the problem is that the position of the United States and its allies at the Disarmmament committee cannot in any way be described as constructive, either. Verbally advocating a galvanization of the talks and at times presenting matters as if the talks, all in all, are not going badly, Washington is trying to lead the issue into the field of fruitless technical discussions and puts forward clearly unrealistic proposals, mainly on monitoring issues, which are known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union. At the same time, everything is being done to prove that the Soviet Union allegedly rejects the monitoring of chemical weapons and that it is just this which prevents more significant progress along the way to drafting the appropriate convention.

Contrary to these demagogic claims, the problem of monitoring the disarmament provisions is by no means a bottleneck as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. The Soviet side has invariably supported the inclusion of appropriate provisions wherever monitoring is truly necessary. This applies also to the talks on banning chemical weapons. The Soviet position at the Disarmament Committee envisages an entire range of national and international measures aimed at ensuring due certainty that all signatories will observe the future convention. They include the holding of consultations and the provision of most varied information regarding chemical weapons stockpiles and facilities for their production, the progress of the convention's implementation, and the production and utilization of various chemicals for peaceful purposes.

In case justified suspicions arise about breaches of the convention, there is a provision to carry out on-site verification on a voluntary basis. At the same time, desiring to clear the way for achieving agreement and taking into account the wishes of a number of states, including Western states, the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to provide an opportunity to carry out systematic, in other words, obligatory, international on-site verfications of the destruction of chemical weapons stockplies (on a quota basis, for example).

It would be natural to expect that Washington would not miss the chances that are offered and would go its half of the way toward agreement. This, however, has not happened. In its working document submitted during the last Disarmament Committee session, the United States not only failed to retreat a single iota from its former unrealistic requirements, but hardened even further its verification requirements. In this way the United States showed yet again that if anyone were to be accused of unwillingness to agree on verification, it should be the United States itself. At the same time, the United States refuses to ban chemical weapons in total, striving to exclude from the scope of a future convention the types of chemical weapons that were widely used by the U.S. militarists during their aggression in Southeast Asia.

Behind the Facade of Slander

The actual obstruction of the talks is just one aspect of the U.S. obstructionist line regarding the question of banning chemical weapons.

For several years now Washington has been conducting a slanderous campaign aimed at proving the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the alleged cases of use of poisonous substances in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan in breach of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons).

The groundlessness of these fabricated accusations was proved convincingly by a number of documents distributed at the United Nations by the USSR representative at that international organization. The group of UN experts who undertook an investigation in 1981-82 failed to confirm these accusations, too.

Even the Western chemical experts who were given specimens, allegedly containing poisonous elements, for analysis described them as "forgery." This was the conclusion reached by, for example, the Australian Defense Ministry laboratory whose tests revealed nothing but flower pollen. Similar results were produced during scientific experiments conducted by eminent U.S. and British scientists.

The present U.S. line on the question of banning chemical weapons is not at all determined by interest in verification or concern for the 1925 Geneva protocol; it is rather determined by a desire to retain at all costs a free hand to implement the Pentagon's large-scale plans to update and augment the U.S. chemical arsenal. These plans, being a component of the U.S. leadership's general line of attaining overall military superiority over the USSR, also promise many billions in income for the U.S. military concerns. A special place in the program for the U.S. chemical arms upgrading is allocated to the production of so-called binary ammunition, which is attractive to the U.S. military because of its "convenience" of storage, transportation, and handling under combat conditions, but in essence leads to a significant growth of the risk of chemical warfare.

Now the U.S. Administration is engaged in a propaganda campaign whose aim is to convince the Americans and the NATO allies of the necessity of its dangerous plans. Everything has been set in motion -- both fabrications about the "Soviet chemical threat," and "arguments" that the implementation of the U.S. chemical program would allegedly make the Soviet Union more amenable at the negotiations table and thus enhance the chance of success there.

Not a single one of these arguments contains an element of truth. As regards the calculations of making the Soviet Union more tractable through the implementation of chemical arms upgrading plans, their absurdity is obvious. The USSR will never make unilateral concessions which are detrimental to its own interests and the interests of its allies, no matter how much people try to talk to it in the language of strength and threats.

Something quite different is needed for success in the talks to ban chemical weapons which are resuming at the Disarmament Committee, and that is for the United States to give up its unconstructive line and its attempts to use these talks as a cover for carrying out preparations for chemical warfare.

HOUSE REJECTION ON CHEMICAL WEAPON FUNDS NOTED

LD162250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1913 GMT 16 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has rejected the Reagan administration's request for the allocation of almost $15 million for the production of binary ammunition, shells charged with lethal neuroparalytic gas.

Speaking during discussion of this question at the House session, Leach, a Republican from Iowa, stressed that the United States already has sufficient stocks of chemical weapons to destroy all life on earth, and he rejected as unfounded the assertions of the pro-Pentagon legislators that the USSR is supposedly preparing for chemical warfare. It is precisely Washington, he stressed, which unilaterally broke off the Soviet-American talks on banning chemical weapons in 1980.

LT GEN VOLKOGONOV ON U.S. DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

OW170453 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2310 GMT 11 Jun 83

["By the Globe" talk by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] Not a day goes by without warlike calls resounding from across the ocean. The Pentagon's war drum beats continuously. One gets the impression that someone across the ocean, in the seat of power in Washington, is interested in poisoning the international atmosphere and arousing a state of military psychosis and military hysteria. History shows that in these conditions it is easier for the aggressive imperialist circles to achieve their predatory aims.

In fact, warlike declarations are being made and the world's moral and political climate is deteriorating. These warlike declarations are accompanied by concrete military preparations. The wheels of the arms race are turning more rapidly and new plans are being made. Recently, a certain document became known in the West, a Pentagon document which was made public. The document is entitled "Directive in the Sphere of U.S. Defense for 1984-88." Note the phrase, in the sphere of defense. However, this directive has nothing to do with defense.

Judge for yourselves. In the preamble or introduction of this directive we find a number of declarations which are staggering in their political cynicism. The introduction states that the U.S. Armed Forces must be prepared to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system; they must be prepared to destroy the entire system. It further says that the U.S. Armed Forces must also be prepared to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The introductory pages of this lengthy, almost 200-page document are already quite enough to determine the trend of the directive.

Let us take a closer look. Let us examine the political, strategic and technical aspects of the directive. The political aspect of the directive is connected with U.S. intentions to achieve unilateral military advantages during the next 5-year period. If the Soviet Union voluntarily agrees to this position, then the U.S. will dictate its will. Even if it does not agree, the blackmail of the threat of a nuclear war will force the Soviet Union to occupy a subservient position. In the political sense, this is what the document essentially says, or in slightly different words. To strive for hegemony and to strive for superiority are the main points incorporated in the document.

As for the strategic aspect of the directive, you know that U.S. strategic forces are called offensive strategic forces -- offensive is a characteristic title -- and comprise notorious detachments. There are ground-based rocket forces, naval-based nuclear rocket forces on submarines and finally aircraft that can carry nuclear missiles, bombs and all other nuclear weapons. Thus it is clear from this document that these are standard, traditional detachments that have been in existence in the United States for a long time now; the intention is to expand them, to somehow supplement them with two new elements.

First there is the space element, the creation of space weapons and the creation of new capabilities in space. It is not by chance that a special space command of actual space units, or those units that are concerned with space, was created in the United States after this directive.

The other element is the nearly 600 missiles that the Americans plan to deploy in Europe. Despite the numerous protests, the protests by millions in Western Europe and throughout the world, the Americans are conducting major preparatory work for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe from the end of this year. However, for us they are strategic. Although they are intermediate-range missiles, they can reach practically all targets, cities, and objectives in the European part of the Soviet Union.

Thus, this strategic component of the directive completely betrays its authors. The directive strives to somehow divert attention and lessen the possibility of a reciprocal direct strike on the United States if it unleashes a nuclear war in Europe. Europe, in this directive, essentially becomes a peculiar nuclear hostage.

The technical element, the technical aspect of this directive, is connected with determining concrete programs in the sphere of military construction. There are plans to accelerate work in developing and improving MX missiles and a whole series of Ohio-class submarines with Trident-II missiles, further improving Pershing II missiles, creating a new stealth bomber which, according to its creators, will be invisible to antiaircraft defenses, and many others. Essentially, a stake is being made on mobilizing as much as possible society's scientific and technical capabilities to create newer, more terrible and fantastic means of destruction.

To this I should add that President Reagan, in one of his latest addresses -- March address -- added another component to what was stated in the directive: the creation of a global antimissile defense system. In his address to the nation on 23 March President Reagan dramatically declared that by creating this global U.S. antimissile defense system he gave hope for our children in the 21st century. In reality this is a profoundly provocative step.

Judge for yourselves. First, agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union not to create such systems in the sphere of antimissilible weapons are broken and violated. Second, a new channel in the arms race is opened up. Third, it is clear that such an antimissile defense system is bieng created by only one side, a state whose forces intend to be the first to inflict a nuclear strike -- to inflict the first strike after having made themselves as secure as possible and selecting the right moment. Only thus can this decision by the U.S. President be assessed.

However, I would like to add something. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, replying to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, expressed himself very clearly concerning this: Attempts to achieve unilateral advantages are futile. We will never forego our security, and Washington should clearly understand this. The best reply of Soviet troops to this challenge from imperialism consits of increasing combat readiness and high-level military discipline, increasing military skills and maintaining constant revolutionary vigilance.

VANCE VIEWS ON USSR RELATIONS, ARMS TALKS CITED

LD111307 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 11 TASS -- Cyrus Vance, a notable U.S. politician and former U.S. secretary of state, voices concern in his book "Hard Choices: Critical Years in American Foreign Policy" over the deterioration of Soviet-American relations and the

overall trend in the policy of the incumbent U.S. Administration.

Vance points to the confrontational character of the Reagan administration's policy and its negative effect on relations between the two countries and voices the fear that this course is fraught with the further aggravation of the cold war.

The book points out the priority importance of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms control talks. Vance thinks it a mistake that the U.S. refused to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty, which he believes meets the security interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. As for the ongoing Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the former U.S. secretary of state stresses, the Reagan administration has not taken at them a position which could have provided a basis for talks.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON U.S. BASES, FACILITIES ABROAD

LD131625 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- The latest issue of the journal USA -- ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY carries an article by Eduard Grigoriyev entitled "U.S. Military Bases -- Strongholds of Imperialism," dealing with the subject of American military bases and facilities in other countries.

At present, the writer points out, the United States maintains more than 1,500 military bases and facilities in the territory of 32 countries in all the continents. More than half a million American servicemen are constantly posted there. Their numerical strength grew by nearly six percent in 1982. U.S. armadas patrol the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, and the Strait of Hormuz. Up to 12,000 units of American nuclear weapons are stationed outside the United States.

Western Europe is the largest region of deployment of American troops abroad. In the Far East, the second largest overseas grouping of the American Armed Forces, the United States keeps more than 300 military facilities. The numerical strength of the [word indistinct] military personnel there exceeded in 1982 147,000. The American military bases in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Micronesia have been expanded and modernised.

After proclaiming the Indian Ocean, which washes the coasts of 36 nations, a zone of its "vital interests," the United States placed there on a permanent basis two aircraft carrier groups from the 6th and 7th Fleets. The Pentagon is continuing the reconstruction of its large base in the central part of the ocean on Diego Garcia Island, where the deployment of nuclear weapons has already been started, the writer points out. Under agreements with Oman, Somalia, and Kenya on the use of their national military bases by American Armed Forces, the United States won access to ten airfields and ports in that part of the Indian Ocean. The United States has about 25 military facilities in South Africa, Liberia, Morocco, and other countries.

The ramified network of the Pentagon's bases and strongholds thousands of miles away from the U.S. borders serves the aims of subordinating independent nations, subjecting them to economic, political, and military pressure, and pursuing a policy of threats and blackmail. This generates worldwide opposition to the American Administration's aggressive course, to [words indistinct] of expanding the U.S. military presence, Grigoriyev writes.

REPORTS ON U.S. TESTING OF CRUISE IN CANADA NOTED

LD142210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1841 GMT 14 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It is reported from Canada that the United States is preparing to begin testing of cruise missiles in Alberta Province early next year. The Pentagon is acting on the basis of the agreement concluded in February this year between Canada and the United States which envisages the carrying out of tests of various types of American weapons, including cruise missiles, on Canadian territory.

MAYORS SAID CRITICAL OF REAGAN DOMESTIC POLICY

LD160816 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 16 TASS -- The 51st annual convention of the mayors of United States cities has ended in Denver (Colorado). The two and a half years of the Reagan administration, its participants note, led to a sharp aggravation of the crisis of American cities, to an extraordinary increase in the number of Americans, including families with children, who have nothing to eat. Curbing of the unrestrained increase in the military budget and bigger expenditures on internal needs of the country was demanded by the mayors in a resolution they adopted. In another resolution they urged the Reagan administration to take steps to combat hunger in the United States. The administration, however, intends ignoring these demands, as was shown by the speeches of its representatives in Denver.

DATA ON U.S. ECONOMIC RECOVERY QUESTIONED

LD090228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The U.S. press is publishing much material on the theme of the economy, particularly in recent days. It is typical that if at the beginning of this year the problems of the economy did not enjoy popularity in the speeches of Washington leaders and its press organs, now the very master of the White House, those closest to him, members of the government and many organs of the press are eagerly discussing at length economic themes. There is a very simple explanation for this. On the one hand, a certain, albeit extremely limited, recovery is recently being noted in a number of branches of U.S. industry, and on the other hand, the campaign of preparation for the presidential elections has been launched. This circumstance is noted, because certain, genuinely present, local economic indices are blown up exorbitantly, exaggerated and used for definite political aims by the official propaganda of Washington. So, what is really happening in the U.S. economy? The crisis which has afflicted the U.S. economy in recent years, in the opinion of specialists, was the deepest since the days of the great depression of 1929-33. The fall in production, virtually in all the key branches of U.S. industry, the disorder of the financial system, the mass destruction of hundreds of thousands of small and medium-scale entrepreneurs and farmers, and, most importantly, the mass unemployment -- which reached the huge 12 million mark -- all this surpassed everything known to the U.S. economy in the postwar years.

The data for months testify that a certain, I stress certain, recovery has been noted in a number of branches of industry. Production has risen slightly, the extent of production cutbacks has been reduced and a partial beginning has been made in drawing down the huge inventory backlogs sitting in warehouses and on the market. The leaders of the Republican administration have hastened, without foundation, to ascribe this to measures taken by them. But in reality it is nothing like this. The cyclic crises of capitalist production are called cyclic in Marxist theory because one cycle in a given case of critical decline is superseded by another, and it is evident at the moment that we are actually dealing with such cyclic and, consequently, temporary changes in the economy.

However, it is essential here to make a number of substantial reservations. If we proceed not from the public relations of the White House, but from the real state of affairs, then one has to state that the so-called recovery of the U.S. economy is not only of an extremely limited nature, but also, in many important respects, is more of a conditional nature. Above all it is noted that most often a serious upturn in industrial production follows a period of critical decline. The certain rise in production which is actually occurring is on a small scale and by no means exceeds, and by all accounts will not be able to exceed, the drop which occurred during the last crisis. But in certain, and very important, branches of the U.S. economy no upturn is being noted at all. As before, a substantial proportion of production capacities is lying idle in such important branches of industry as the metallurgical, machine-building, automotive, construction and other branches. The objective factor that entrepreneurs are by no means hurrying to increase capital investments in new construction and equipment, preferring to await the further development of events, testifies that U.S. entrepreneurs are not at all inclined to share the rosy optimism of the White House, feigned optimism. But, if you please, the main circumstance characteristic of the present economic situation in the United States is that the end of the crisis advertised by the White House is not being accompanied by the slightest drop in unemployment, and today, the U.S. economy is at its lowest point; the number of the fully unemployed in the country is fluctuating around the 12 million mark. How can one talk of a serious industrial recovery in conditions where the level of unemployment in the country continues to be at a record level, exceeding 10 percent of the overall number of the workforce -- and this according to official data. The data of the trade unions bespeak an even greater level of unemployment.

The difference in tone of the economic reports of the trade unions and also the materials designed for wide circles of the U.S. public with that of the press organs designed for narrow circles of readers and the country's business world is striking. If the former is marked by feigned optimism, then the latter displays, to put it mildly, caution, not to mention more.

The pessimism of the leaders of the U.S. business world is linked to a significant degree with the scale of the national deficit of the United States. This deficit at present is approaching fantastic figures -- one trillion, 389 billion dollars. In the current fiscal year alone the expenditure part of the budget of the Reagan government exceeds income by 200 billion. Economists recognize that the certain economic recovery occurring is not capable of exerting any influence at all on the scale of this gigantic weight dragging the country's economy down. Thus, the optimistic attitude of Washington towards the current state of affairs in the U.S. economy does not so much reflect the real state of affairs, than is called on to serve the mercenary political interests of the Reaganite leadership of the Republican Party. It is possible that over such a brief period the campaign of trite optimism, using such a campaign, will succeed in fooling a certain part of U.S. public opinion. However, grave reality is stronger than verbal statements, and sooner or later the Republican administration will have to suffer a painful hangover.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S.-TAIWAN FLIGHTS

LD161504 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 16 TASS -- As is reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the note of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, which was handed over today to the U.S. Embassy in the People's Republic of China, expresses strong protest against the permission which was given by the American Government to the "Pan-American World Airways" to open the U.S.-Taiwan airline, which started functioning as of June 14, this year.

In the note it is emphasized that the action of the U.S. Government was undertaken after it declined the Chinese side's proposal to have consultations on the issue, and is "an obvious manifestation of disregard for China's state sovereignty", since Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. "That action infringes upon the national sentiments of the Chinese people', stresses the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China.

It is reported that on the same day a representative of the Main Administration of the Civil Aviation of the People's Republic of China handed over to the American Embassy in Beijing an official letter expressing the demand that the U.S. Government should appoint for servicing USA-China airlines another company instead of the "Pan-American World Airways" whose planes started flying in the USA-Taiwan line.

BRIEFS

PRC JOINS ANTARCTIC TREATY -- According to Chinese press reports, the PRC has decided to join the treaty on the Antarctic. The papers note that China's subscribing to this treaty will facilitate the organization of Antarctic research expeditions and the development of cooperation with the other treaty member countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]

PRC HONORS TOLSTOY, TURGENEV -- The Society of Sino-Soviet Friendship and the Union of Chinese Writers held a meeting in Beijing devoted to the 100th anniversary of the death of the great Russian writer Ivan Turgenev, and the 100th birthday of the outstanding Soviet writer Aleksey Tolstoy. [Excerpt] [Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 16 Jun 83 LD]

TANIKAWA'S KURILE INSPECTION 'PROVOCATIVE'

OW150631 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Andreyev commentary]

[Text] Defense Agency Chief Tanikawa inspected the Kurile Islands on 12 June. Commentator Andreyev has the following:

In recent years, it seems to have become a trend for Japanese Government officials to visit Hokkaido for the purpose of inspecting the minor Kurile islands belonging to the Soviet Union. Attempts have been made to describe such provocative inspections as a manifestation of the government's consideration for the earnest wishes of the people. However, it is doubtful the people of Hokkaido are very interested in such inspection tours since they are designed to fan a sense of distrust among the peoples of the two neighboring countries, and to destroy good-neighborly relations in such fields as fishery, a major interest of the people of Hokkaido.

Director-General Tanikawa's visit to Hokkaido for the purpose of inspecting the Kurile Islands constitutes one of the moves aimed at a direct showdown with the Soviet Union. In view of the fact that Tokyo has so far refrained from sending defense officials to this area, such a move is certainly worthy of special attention. The ruling circles of Japan must have taken into account the fact that the direct involvement of defense officials in the campaign to make illegal territorial claims on the Soviet Union would not only make the campaign more openly revanchist in nature, but would also have negative effects on Soviet-Japanese relations. The Defense Agency chief's deep involvement in this anti-Soviet campaign indicates Japan's attempt to impose direct pressure on the Soviet Union as well as to reinforce the illegal claims with an obvious threat. While fabricating the so-called aggressive nature of the Soviet Union under the propaganda of a Soviet military threat, Tokyo attempts to threaten the Soviet Union by indicating the possible use of military force to achieve its revanchist targets. Here lies the intrinsic nature of Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union as clearly reflected in Director-General Tanikawa's visit to Hokkaido.

It goes without saying that no political figure in Japan will ever publicly admit this. However, this has been proven by facts. Commenting on Director-General Tanikawa's inspection tour, the KYODO news agency pointed out that this visit may invite some strongly negative reaction from the Soviet side. Not only the KYODO news agency but the Japanese leaders themselves are well aware of this point. Although they are well aware of it, they refuse to give up their provocative policy. There is a question whether they are aware of the significance of the responsibilities they will share in promoting the cause of peace and security in Asia and in the world.

MPR, LAOS CRITICISM OF 'HEGEMONIST FORCES' CITED

PM141305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jun -- The implementation of the peace proposals of the USSR and the socialist community countries is the only correct method of fundamentally improving the present international situation and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war.

Thus says a communique published here on the results of an official friendly visit to Mongolia by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], following talks with Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren.

The sides stressed the enormous significance of the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Warsaw Pact states' proposal on concluding a treaty with the NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Mongolia and Laos came out in support of the Soviet Government's statement in connection with the Reagan administration's intention to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, describing the document as a manifestsation of the USSR's determination to defend peace and rebuff the forces of war.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in Asia where imperialist, hegemonist, and othe reactionary forces are becoming more active in their aggressive intrigues. The sides condemned U.S. steps to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in the Far East and the Indian Ocean region. The militarization of Japan and the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle are a growing threat to peace in Asia. The LPDR and Mongolia fully support the Soviet proposal on implementing confidence-building measures in the Far East, and the Soviet Union's steps in the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

It was noted at the talks that the main cause of tension in Souteast Asia is the desire of the imperialist and hegemonist forces to force the ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation with the states of Indochina. The sides noted that the latest withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea was a manifestation of the good will of the SRV and PRK, and evidence of the stabilization and consolidation of the people's system in Kampuchea. Mongolia welcomed the constructive position of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea on strengthening mutual understanding and trust in the region and arranging a dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM161203 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jun 83 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] On 15 June a delegation from the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by U Chong-Hak, vice chairman of the federation's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and other officials.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

LD131110 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, today met with Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who arrived in Moscow on Sunday en route to Geneva.

In the course of the conversation held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on some questions of Soviet-Afghan relations, and on a number of other issues of mutual interest to the USSR and the DRA.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Shah Mohammad Dost at which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

Dost Leaves Moscow

LD140805 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of foreign affaris, who stopped over here on his way to Geneva, left Moscow today.

U.S. SAID HAMPERING AFGHAN-PAKISTANI SOLUTION

LD162242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jun 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] A telegram from Geneva reports that talks have resumed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan with the mediation of Cordoves, representative of the UN secretary general, on a political settlement of the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan. The talks started a year ago and the third round opened today. The meetings in Geneva are scheduled to last some 10 days.

The talks are rather peculiar inasmuch as the foreign ministers of both countries are not meeting face to face, but are conducting the exchange of views through Cordoves. This fact reflects the complexity of the problem. At the same time the dialogue opens certain prospects. The Afghan side is sincerely seeking a solution. Moreover, there are grounds to say that Pakistan, too, is looking for a political settlement of the problem. It seems that the talks would proceed considerably more successfully if they were not hampered in every possible way by those who are not interested in a settlement of the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan, i.e., the U.S. ruling circles and all others who are carrying out imperialist intervention against the DRA.

SHULTZ PHILIPPINES TRIP FOR TALKS ON BASES NOTED

LD160214 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1952 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is once again packing his cases for a long trip. This time his path will go through the Philippines, (?Thailand), India and Pakistan. In this connection, particular attention is being paid to the understanding reached between the United States and the Philippines on the use of the major military bases of Clark Field and Subic Bay by the Americans for another 5 years. As former Philippines Senator Jose [word indistinct] stated, this understanding will allow the United States to deploy nuclear missiles on Philippine territory as well as chemical and bacteriological weapons without the knowledge of the people and government of the Philippines.

PRAVDA CITES SPK ON THAI-PRK BORDER INCIDENTS

PM160926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "SPK Announcement"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jun -- Last month the Thai side continued its hostile actions along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, reports Kampuchea's SPK. During this period, aircraft of the Thai Air Force flew reconnaissance missions over many regions of Kampuchea's border provinces, Thai ships invaded the republic's territorial waters, while on over 250 occasions Thai artillery fired on Kampuchea's territory.

During last month, Kampuchea's border guard forces destroyed a total of over 800 Pol Pot bandits, who tried to infiltrate the territory of Kampuchea in armed groups, the SPK announcement reads.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES LAO PARTY CONTROL DELEGATION

PM100849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] a delegation of LPRP officials headed by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party-State Control Committee under the LPRP Central Committee and under the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, visited the Soviet Union 26 May to 6 June.

The Lao comrades were acquainted with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, local party organs' party commissions, the USSR People's Control Committee and people's control organs at local level. Meetings and talks were also held at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Moscow party obkom and in primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He had a warm and friendly conversation with the delegation, attended by I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

TASS REPORTS POPE'S ARRIVAL IN POLAND 16 JUNE

LD161539 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 TASS -- John Paul 2, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, arrived in Warsaw today at the invitation of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland and the Polish diocese. The visit is of a religious character, PAP agency has reported.

GDR MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES U.S. 'AGENT'

PM161030 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Spy Sentenced"]

[Text] Berlin -- A Berlin military tribunal has sentenced FRG citizen (G. Klyuss) life imprisonment. He had been convicted of systematic espionage for a foreign power. For many years (Klyuss) was an agent for U.S. military intelligence in West Berlin, carried out espionage assignments for it, gathering economic, scientific, technical, and military information relating to shipbuilding, ports, and the development of shipping in the GDR and information on GDR, Soviet and Polish naval facilities, and was active in subversion against the GDR.

CPSU OFFICIAL VISITS HUNGARY, MEETS WITH OVARI

PM141309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.B. Klimenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Smolensk CPSU Obkom, was in Hungary 31 May through 5 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and MSZMP. It acquainted itself with the MSZMP's experience of party organizational work. The delegation was received by M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

TERESHKOVA RECEIVED BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD040443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairperson of the Committee of Soviet Women. She is in Bulgaria heading a delegation of Soviet women. The conversation was held in cordial atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

PM161515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Tested Course of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has persistently advocated the development of comprehensive, mutually beneficial relations between states with different social systems. Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland serve as a striking example of the fruitfulness of this course. It is highly indicative that Soviet Russia recognized the independence of Finland as a state in December 1917, immediately following the Victory of October. V. I. Lenin personally handed the Independence Decree to the Finnish delegation in the Smolnyy Institute. For several decades the Soviet Union and Finland have been demonstrating to the whole world examples of more and more new forms of the development of mutually beneficial ties. It is characteristic that Soviet-Finnish ties have remained stable throughout virtually all postwar history despite an international situation which has repeatedly grown more complex. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1948, which the Finns, with complete justification, call the "friendship charter," serves as the basis for their development and deepening. It has served as the foundation for developing Finland's foreign policy course of friendship with the USSR known as the "paasikivi-Kekkonen line." Time has shown the correctness and wisdom of this course for all to see.

The meetings between the two countries' leaders, which have become regular, promote to an enormous degree the further development and deepening of Soviet-Finnish relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual trust. There is no doubt that the official visit to the USSR by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto is a bright new page in the annals of our two countries' relations. "...Our traditional and yearly strengthening cooperation," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "is a convincing example of how successful and fruitful ties between states with a different social system and a different ideology can be. Not simply peaceful, correct ties, but relations of real friendship, mutual respect, and mutual trust."

A new step toward further developing good-neighborly relations between our countries has been taken in Moscow: A protocol to extend the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland for the next 20-year period has been signed. The 35 years that have elapsed since the day this document was signed have shown that the Soviet Union and Finland cooperate as fully equal partners. They do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, and each country observes its partner's sovereignty and respects its interests.

Soviet-Finnish economic ties, which are deeply beneficial to both countries, have been steadily expanding. They are becoming increasingly large in scale. Under the long-term cooperation program in force until 1995, it is envisaged that commodity turnover between the two countries in the years 1981-1985 will amount to R18-20 billion compared with R12.8 billion in the preceding 5-year period. During the Finnish president's visit to the USSR, a protocol on cooperation in the field of agriculture and food production was signed as a supplement to the long-term program. "The mutual ties between Finland and the Soviet Union," Finnish President M. Koivisto noted in his speech, "are stable and varied in nature, and are constantly being enriched by new content as a result of both mutual visits and routine everyday work."

A CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted with satisfaction that this visit signified a further deepending of friendly good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

Approving the talks held, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized that their results and the documents signed during the talks represent a new important step in the consistent development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Finland and make useful contribution to consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Finland are cooperating in the noble cause of strengthening peace and international security. This cooperation is particularly important at the present time because the United States is planning to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe at the end of this year. Possessing the capability to hit targets deep inside USSR territory, these missiles would represent an addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal and would alter the existing regional and global balance in the West's favor. The installation of these missiles would increase the risk of an outbreak of war. The Soviet Union and other peace-loving states, of which Finland is naturally one, are striving to halt the dangerous development of events, find a solution to the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing armaments and secure a peaceful settlement of conflict situations and the removal from Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and Finland regard as a most important task the return of international relations to the path of detente and the continuation of the process -- began in Helsinki -- of strengthening security and developing cooperation on the European contient. The foreign press has noted the great significance of the new peace initiative put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, which is designed to foster the implementation of Finland's proposals for turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. In so doing the USSR has stated its readiness to act as guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and to examine the question of certain measures regarding its own adjoining territory. The Soviet Union's statement on its readiness to discuss the question of giving nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea has attracted the world public's particular attention.

This constantly reaffirms the indisputable truth that Soviet peace initiatives and proposals open up a practical opportunity to halt the dangerous development of events, turn them into a healthy channel, strengthen mutual trust, and set about limiting and reducing arsenals of weapons, above all nuclear weapons. As the Soviet Government statement emphasized, the Soviet Union is again proposing to freeze these weapons in quantitative terms, and limit as far as possible their qualitative modernization as the first, most easily implemented, and at the same time effective step pending the achievement of an agreement on reducing both nuclear weapons and strategic weapons in Europe. Both sides, the Soviet-Finnish statement says, firmly advocate the curbing of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the implementation of effective measures in the direction of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a convincing example of its concern to consolidate peace and its desire to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Signposting the only realistic way toward real disarmament, the Soviet Union's initiatives are attracting attention throughout the world owing to their logical and comprehensive nature. Similarly, they are being received as graphic evidence of the great life-asserting force of Soviet foreign policy, and its energy and dynamism. Indeed, USSR foreign policy has no higher goal than to remove the threat of nuclear conflagration from the peoples.

The relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland are an example of the vital force of Leninist ideas on the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. They serve as an important factor in strengthening peace and international security on the European continent and throughout the world.

LEBANESE-ISRAELI ACCORD ENDORSED BY BEIRUT DEPUTIES

LD161923 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus June 16 TASS -- The extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies (parliament) of Lebanon has come to a close. The session was convened to discuss the question of ratification of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Lebanese parliament endorsed a draft law permitting the country's president to ratify the agreement.

Commenting on the results of the parliament session, political observers emphasize that it was convened in an atmosphere of a virtual state of emergency in the country. However, despite the presence of Israeli and U.S. troops in Lebanese territory, which is a factor of gross pressure on the republic's legislative body, the course of the parliamentary discussion indicates that in various political circles of Lebanon there exists a quite broad and resolute opposition to the agreement.

Only 72 out of the 91 deputies of parliament were present at the session. The session was boycotted by many prominent political figures of Lebanon. Among them are M. Abou Fadel, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Rashid Arame and A. Al-Hafei, former prime ministers; and a whole number of others. Deputies Z. Al-Hatib and N. Wakim, who are well-known in the country, voted against the agreement. Kamal Al-Asad, speaker of parliament, did not participate in the voting.

In the speeches of deputies, among them N. Wakim and Z. Al-Hatib, it was emphasized that the agreement with Israel was imposed upon Lebanon and does not meet its national interests. The Lebanese people reject the line towards agreement with the aggressor.

In accordance with the constitution the agreement should be ratified by the president of the Lebanese Republic. As is provided for by the document itself, it will enter into force only after an exchange of ratification instruments between Lebanon and Israel.

The Syrian Arab Republic strongly condemns the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was concluded under Washington's pressure. The agreement, which has been resultant of an anti-Lebanon collusion between the USA and Israel, puts in jeopardy the security of Arab countries, Radio Damascus points out.

The Syrian people reject the agreement imposed upon fraternal Lebanon by U.S. imperialism and Israel, E. Naser, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, has stated in a speech here. Syria, he stressed, will carry on struggle against the agreement. No threats on the part of the enemies will intimidate our country because on its side are all forces of peace, freedom, and progress and, first of all, a true friend of Arab peoples -- the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA'S MOSEYEV ON DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

PM161027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent R. Moseyev: "Situation in Lebanon:]

[Text] Beirut, 15 Jun -- After 2 weeks of keen debates the Lebanese Parliament has ratified the so-called "peace agreement" with Israel by 65 votes.

Commenting on this decision, the Beirut press notes that the discussion of the agreement took place in an atmosphere of overt political pressure brought to bear by the United States and Israel, which are to blame for the fact that the military-political situation in the country has again been sharply aggravated.

The newspaper AS-SAFIR writes that Tel Aviv, which is nurturing plans for retaining the seized Lebanese territory, is not concealing its joy at the result of the vote in the Lebanese parliament. That is borne out by the report which came immediately after the "agreement's" ratification, stating that the Israeli Government had decided to "regroup" the occupation forces in Lebanon. Observers note that it is a case of concentrating the interventionist army in South Lebanon to the Lebanese-Israeli border from the Awali River, which runs north of the city of Sidon, and of perpetuating the Israeli military presence on this territory. That the Zionists have no intention of withdrawing from South Lebanon is graphically confirmed by the unprecedented campaign of terror and repressions which has been unleashed there in recent days against the civilian population. The interventionists are attempting to implant by fire and sword a "new order", and are making short work of anyone who seeks Lebanon's liberation from Zionist oppression. In the village of Dayr Qanun they arrested over 300 people and are holding the remaining inhabitants hostage for the second week in succession. The Israeli occupiers blew up two trucks yesterday in which representatives of the International Red Cross were attempting to reach Dayr Qanun. International Red Cross spokesman Armand (Kubil), who described this incident at a press conference, reported with profound indignation that the situation of the Dayr Qanun inhabitants, who have been without food or medical aid for many days now, is causing grave anxiety.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS YAR LEADER

LD091804 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The text of the cable sent by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been released in Moscow. The cable says that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium wholeheartedly congratulates 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on his reelection as president of the YAR. It wished the Yemeni people happiness and prosperity. In his reply, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed profound thanks for the sincere congratulations and good wishes, wishing the friendly Soviet people future successes. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also expressed the hope that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation that have linked the two countries for more than half a century will develop further in the interest of both peoples of establishing a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

IRAQ PROPOSES CESSATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

PM091438 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS dispatch: "Iraq's Proposals"]

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun -- In a statement published here, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has proposed concluding an agreement on the cessation of military operations being conducted between Iraq and Iran in the Persian Gulf region. Such an agreement concluded under international control, the document says, would ensure freedom of shipping for Iran, Iraq, and other countries, including oil exports, even if military operations continue in the region of Iranian-Iraqi borders. The statement also contains a proposal to conclude a special agreement making it incumbent on both sides to avoid strikes against population centers.

Iran Rejects Proposal

LD091425 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Nicosia June 9 TASS -- Iran has turned down the proposal of President of Iraq Saddam Husayn to conclude an agreement on cease-fire in the area of the Persian Gulf, and a special agreement for both sides to avoid hitting strikes on settlements. This was stated in an IRNA interview by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Iran.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES WORK

Gromyko Report

LD161043 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- Follows the report made by Andrey Gromyko at the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At first Andrey Gromyko extended congratulations to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov:

"Dear Yuriy Vladimirovich,

"Please accept my congratulations upon your unanimous election to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to wish you success in your honourable and responsible activity for the good of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, our great motherland. The CPSU and the supreme body of state power of the USSR have entrusted to you this post being fully convinced that as a party leader and statesman enjoying deep respect and high prestige in our country and abroad you will cope with the new duties which were entrusted to you by the decision that was adopted today."

Then Andrey Gromyko said:

Comrades deputies,

Questions of the international situation and foreign policy of the Soviet Union are in the centre of attention of our Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government. Soviet people have always been and are deeply interested in what external conditions they have to live and work.

The pithy formula "everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man" manifests itself also in the aims at the attainment of which our foreign policy is oriented. This is first of all the elimination of the war danger and the consolidation of peace.

The guideline of consistent, tireless struggle for peace is the soul of Soviet foreign policy since the times of Lenin's decree on peace.

Our people, perhaps like no other people, knows the price of peace. It not only treasures peaceful life like the most valuable boon, but strengthens by hard daily work its country, the bulwark of peace in the whole world.

Expressing the will of the Soviet people the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov stresses: "The Soviet Union will do everything depending on it to ensure a tranquil peaceful future for the present and coming generations.

"This is an aim of our policy and we will not retreat from it."

The most important directions of Soviet foreign policy are inscribed in truly golden letters in the Constitution of the USSR.

They are -- defence of the state interests of the Soviet Union and strengthening of the positions of world socialism.

They are -- support for the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress.

They are -- prevention of aggressive wars, attainment of general and complete disarmament, consistent implementation of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

And all this is being embodied in the concrete steps taken by the Soviet state in the world arena.

Permit, me, comrades deputies, to report to you on how the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government assess the main trends in the present international situation, what are the most pressing foreign policy problems which we have to solve at the present time.

We are living in a situation that is not simple, that can be described as a stormy one. The pace of international life has drastically intensified. Never before has such a big number of states participated in world politics. For there are more than a hundred and fifty of them in the world now. Every day, one has to deal with an avalanche of problems and their range stretches from the seabed to outer space.

The world, as it appears today, presents a varied and complex picture. But we have a tested and true means, enabling us to see beyond the multitude of facts and events the essence of what is happening, to identify the moving springs in the policy of these or those states.

This means is the Marxist-Leninist teaching. And Soviet foreign policy rests on its granite foundation.

If we are to single out the crux of the matter, the course of international events is determined by the confrontation of two lines: One directed at the preservation and strengthening of peace, the other, on the contrary, directed at undermining its mainstays. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the overwhelming majority of states, including those that belong to a different social system, univalently [odnoznachno] come out in favour of peace.

The banner of peace, raised by our party, our people with the victory of the Great October Revolution, is in strong hands and they have never dropped it. Three mighty revolutionary streams of our time -- world socialism, the international workers' movement and the national-liberation forces -- have rallied under this banner which is treasured by all peoples.

Many a time the world has welcomed the Soviet Union's vivid acts and proposals forcefully reflecting its peacefulness.

For these Soviet foreign policy initiatives have given life to a whole number of scopeful international treaties and agreements -- on nuclear non-proliferation, on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in three environments, on the prohibition of the placement of weapons of mass annihilation on the sea and ocean bed, on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, etc. Concluded in the sixties and seventies, they are fulfilling their designation to this day.

The special importance of the Soviet-American accords in the field of strategic arms, which were reached before the coming to power of the present administration in the United States, should be stressed. Operating to this day is the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Arms (SALT I). As to the SALT-2 treaty, which today is being heaped with abuse in Washington by its opponents, it also could have become a serious accomplishment both for the Soviet Union and for the United States, and for the whole world.

On the basis of Soviet proposals documents containing a big charge of positive impact on the overall situation in the world are being adopted in the United Nations Organisation year after year. Among them mention should be made first of all of the declaration on the strengthening of international security and the declaration on the prevention of nuclear war.

The fact that our proposals invariably get extensive support in the United Nations, where the majority of the world's states vote for them, shows that they are of a topical nature for the solution of ripe problems which are of concern to all peoples.

The outstanding role of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the success of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation is known. We adhere to the cause of continuing the all-European process. It is exactly from this position that the USSR comes out at the Madrid meeting as well, pressing for concluding it with an agreement on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The signing by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia of treaties with the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the conclusion of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin became an inseparable part of the process of detente on the European Continent

Today the countries of the East and West of Europe are bound by a series of treaties and agreements encompassing most diverse spheres of relations. Mention among them must be made of the long-term programmes of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed by the Soviet Union with the FRG, France, Italy, Finland, Greece and some other countries.

At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the USSR together with other socialist countries recently submitted new proposals that make it possible to overcome the barriers artificially erected by the Western states and to find a practical solution to that problem.

Associated with the name of our country is the adoption by the United Nations Organization of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which imparted a mighty impulse to the world-wide movement to liquidate imperialism's colonial system. The policy of the USSR, which proposed to adopt this decision, dealt a blow of immense force at this system of oppression hated by the peoples, this system of the enslavement of more than a half of mankind by a small group of states.

In the overall complex of efforts made by the Soviet Union in the interests of peace a big place is held by actions to remove seats of tension and war danger, to achieve a peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts arising between states.

All this makes up the impressive credit side of the Soviet foreign policy, and nobody will succeed in belittling this asset of our policy. The international policy of the USSR, its diplomacy, will further remain up to the mark of the tasks facing it.

The cause of fraternal friendship and cooperation with countries of socialism has always held and will hold a special, priority place in the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union is tirelessly strengthening close all-round ties with them on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, and is actively participating in economic integration and in the international socialist division of labour.

The countries of the community are fruitfully interacting in all fields of life. Their fraternal alliance finds its embodiment in the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the system of bilateral treaties on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The ties and contacts between our countries are manifesting themselves in a multifaceted manner. Bilateral and multilateral meetings at summit level are, held regularly. Studied and solved during them, are the most important questions of relations between socialist states, and also topical problems of international policy are discussed. The results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, held in Prague, are characteristic in this sense.

In-depth consultations on questions related to the field of foreign policy are conducted at the Foreign Ministers' Committee. The Defence Ministers' Committee is acting vigorously in the interests of ensuring the security of Warsaw Treaty countries.

The economic plans are being successfully coordinated, and the practice of jointly working out solutions to the problem tasks of economic development is being expanded. Preparations are going on for holding a summit meeting to CMEA member states.

Along with Warsaw Treaty countries our relations of fraternal cooperation are developing with Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Our ties with Yugoslavia continue to strengthen. We solidarise with the struggle of the Korean People's Democratic Republic for the peaceful, democratic unification of the homeland.

The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish the development and strengthening of relations with all socialist countries.

As before, the Soviet Union comes out for normalising relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of reciprocity, for searching for possibilities of a gradual expansion of bilateral ties and contacts. We stand for continuing the Soviet-Chinese political consultations that have begun and would like them to lead to positive results. We are convinced that normalisation and improvement of relations between them accords with the cardinal interests of the peoples of both countries.

The class adversary is making the emphasis on weakening and, if possible, splitting the socialist community. And although this invariably ends in total failure for it, it is not ceasing its importunate attempts to achieve its aim.

Hostile actions of a political and economic nature are taken against the countries of socialism, ideological subversion is being carried out against them, and resort is made to subversive actions and other methods that are impermissible in the practice of inter-state intercourse. This is seen with particular clarity in the policy of the West in respect of the Polish People's Republic.

Poland, as it is stressed by its leadership -- and this has been repeatedly stated also on behalf of its allies, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty -- was and remains an inalienable part of the socialist community. Only those who have become hopelessly ossified in their hostility to socialism can fail to understand this. This hostility impairs their sight and obscures the real state of affairs from them.

It is by words and by deeds that the socialist community has proved more than once that it is capable of successfully coping with everything that impedes its advance. All attempts to inflict damage to the lawful interests of this community, to test its mettle have been dashed to smithereens.

Let nobody have any doubt about our resolve to uphold the inviolability of our borders, to ensure the reliability of all the elements comprising the community, to defend the socialist gains. The fraternal countries are protecting their unity as the apple of their eye and will protect it in every way, and there is no force in existence capable of disrupting it.

"Evaluating the present day of our countries we can say with satisfaction," it was noted by Y.V. Andropov, "that the community of socialist states is a mighty, healthy organism which plays a huge and beneficial role in the modern world."

Our country, our allies have one course in international affairs, the course of peace and friendship among peoples, the course to ensure that when outstanding issues arise, countries would strive not to cross swords but to solve them by peaceful means, at the table of negotiations.

It was exactly such an approach that was confirmed in the declaration adopted by the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States.

The socialist community is increasingly asserting itself as the leading factor of exerting a positive influence on world development. It firmly holds the initiative in the search for solutions to ripe international problems.

Our resolute course of peace, of ensuring international security is opposed by the policy of aggressive imperialist forces. That policy is the source of the serious aggravation of the international situation in recent years, the intensity of which at times reaches dangerous limits.

This is happening because representatives of circles with vividly expressed imperial ambitions, preaching the cult of force in international relations and claiming to remake the world according to their standards, have now appeared on the captain's bridge of Washington's foreign policy. The turn in U.S. policy towards the attainment of military superiority is exactly a result of this.

The inspirers of this policy are resorting to whole rivers of slander in their attempt to prove that the threat to peace supposedly comes from the Soviet Union while the West is only reacting to that challenge.

If cause and consequence changed places in their contentions about who is creating the threat to peace, that would be exactly in accordance with what has existed and exists in reality.

Generally speaking, deception of people in what concerns the foreign policy course of the United States and Soviet foreign policy has long and, it can be said, firmly employed by Washington as an instrument. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June, First Edition, publishes on pages 2-3 the text of Gromyko's report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the Kremlin on 16 June. The PRAVDA version renders the preceding sentence as: "...and Soviet foreign policy has long been employed and, it may be said, firmly employed by Washington...."] And all signs show that it has no intention of discarding it, hoping in the future as well to confuse some part of public opinion in the West and implementing its militaristic programmes.

Resort is made to deception when interpreting the events of today and also those that have become part of history. But genuine facts, for instance facts of the post-war period, convincingly show the origin of the danger to the peaceful life of peoples.

Let us recall that the United States started laying the foundation of its hegemonistic global policy directed first of all against the USSR at a time when the flames of the Second World War had not yet died out everywhere.

Our country from the very outset condemned that policy noting that it flagrantly contradicted the bonds of alliance linking the states of the anti-Hitler coalition and their commitments under allied agreements on the post-war organisation.

Hundreds of war bases were scattered throughout the world, mostly close to the Soviet borders. The creation of military blocs was also started. Thus came into being the North Atlantic Alliance which has sworn loyalty to the "from position of strength" policy that to this day is being worshipped by the leaders of the NATO bloc as the supreme deity.

From the very first post-war years, resorting to political pressure, diplomacy and the money-bag, the USA set out to impose an arms race upon the world. And this was at a time when the states who had won the war faced the tasks of arms reductions and disarmament. Since that time, continuously, year after year, the USA is striving to increase the scale of the production of arms, especially those of mass annihilation.

Some figures in the West strive to re-write history, to put the facts upside down in a bid to whitewash Washington's policy on questions of arms race. They resort to this means above all when it comes to nuclear weapons. But those who were the first to use them against humans will indelibly remain in mankind's memory. No rhetoric, even the most lavish dose of it, will be able to wash off the stain that is on those who have perpetrated this crime.

A different, opposite position was taken by our country on matters of disarmament as a whole, and on questions pertaining to nuclear weapons. People remember well that no sooner had the curtain fallen over the tragedy just experienced by mankind than the Soviet Union was the first to raise its mighty voice against these weapons.

Already at that time the Soviet state declared that the use of atomic energy for military purposes was incompatible with mankind's conscience.

It came up with the proposal to conclude an international convention banning for all time military uses of atomic energy and switching it over to peaceful ends only.

This demand met with wide support of all honest people on the Earth, including such outstanding scientists in the West as Einstein, Oppenheimer and Joliot Curie.

The position adopted in this connection by the USA is known. It was not at all part of the intentions of those who determined its policy to give up atomic weapons and to prohibit them. The temptation to dominate the world by threatening the use of these weapons proved more compelling than the realization of the need to ban them.

Attempts are now being made to whitewash such a policy by alleging that the American side never harboured evil intentions in connection with nuclear weapons. It is stated, at times at the highest level, that, possessing at one time a monopoly on the atomic bomb, the USA could, if it wished, dictate its conditions to others, including the USSR, but that it decided against that out of lofty moral considerations.

There is not a grain of truth in this argument. And one should not have invoked a virtue where there has been none.

People operating with the above argument would be well advised to take a look at the developments from another angle.

And what could the Soviet Union have done when fascist Germany had already been routed, and what frontiers could have been reached by the mighty wave of the Soviet armies who had just ground the Hitler military machine, if the USSR had not felt bound by its allied obligations?

So one would be in order to ask: Why do the leaders deciding the U.S. foreign policy today need to pass off falsehood for historical truth, even if that falsehood is presented in elegant packaging -- and with references to some noble motives?

Despite the stubborn desire of the imperialist circles for military superiority over the countries of socialism throughout the entire post-war period, the balance of forces was achieved between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. It is this military-strategic parity, that has evolved, that has served and continues to serve as a reliable guarantee of international stability.

The Soviet Union is in favour of proceeding, with reliance on the existing parity, along the road of arms limitations and reductions so that at each given moment the balance is preserved but on an increasingly lower level. This would mean using for the purposes of peace, and not letting slip, that truly historic opportunity offered by the existing parity.

Our country is doing and will continue to do everything to keep such parity. This has once again been clearly stated by Yuriy Andropov at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which has just ended. This position is realistic, politically and scientifically substantiated, and meets the interests of both sides and of the cause of peace in the whole world.

It would seem that all who bear the main responsibility for resolving the acute problems arising before mankind had to stick to a similar position. In Washington, however, they think not in terms of parity, but in terms of superiority. There, they stake on changing the strategic alignment of forces in their favour.

This is the principal objective of the U.S. policy in international affairs. It is spearheaded above all against the Soviet Union and against the socialist countries. But it is also aimed against the world as a whole.

For this, programmes are being implemented in a stepped up tempo to build up all types of armaments, above all, nuclear ones. They have also launched the project, intended for five years, for "rearming America", and they are going to earmark over 1,500 billion dollars for it. In the five years, it is planned to spend on weapons of destruction the amount of money equal to that spent in the two previous decades.

They are not only arming themselves. They are spurring up [as received -- PRAVDA says "spurring on"] their allies to do the same, demanding that they increasingly augment their military budgets. In order to undercut the strategic parity, they wish to go to any lengths in order to get new nuclear missiles to Western Europe and to deploy them there.

No matter how monstrous this sounds, they in Washington do not rule out the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons.

What a variety of doctrines has been spawned by the inflamed imagination of some strategists -- including the "limited nuclear war", the "protracted nuclear conflict", and "the first nuclear strike" -- in the vain design to get the upper hand in a nuclear clash.

They in Washington should know that there will be no winners in a nuclear war -- this is the opinion of scientists, of serious political figures, and of all who, without hiding the truth, take a realistic approach to assessing the formidable danger of a nuclear conflict.

Today, the militarist intoxication, one may say, pervades the political atmosphere in the USA. Nuclear war is pronounced to be permissible and even feasible. They are hammering into the heads of people the thought that this war is not so horrifying.

And this is being done, in some sort of a frenzied state, by politicians of the highest rank, and generals, and even minor officials and even candidates for such officials.

Thus, what is being pursued is a shameless war of propaganda. No account is taken of the fact that it was prohibited by a special U.N. decision which, incidentally, the USA had also voted in favour of. This decision was adopted at the Soviet Union's initiative.

If one takes only the attitudes of the USA and of the USSR to the propaganda of nuclear war, will it not be clear whose position on this question is inhuman, and whose -- humane, meeting the aspirations of all peoples. [sentence as received -- PRAVDA rewords this sentence as: "... on this question is inhuman, and whose is humane, according with the aspirations of...."]

The following question arises: Are they aware in some of the Western capitals that nuclear war is the gravest crime against mankind?

This political course is causing alarm among sober-minded figures in the United States itself, and in other countries of the West. Their voices at times do not come through clear enough because of the noise of the militarist drums, but the voices are there, and they are growing increasingly stronger and reflecting the sentiments spread among the influential public segments of these states.

The wave of the anti-nuclear and anti-war movement that has arisen in the West is a kind of popular referendum. The movement's participants do not hesitate on the question of war and peace. They pronounce themselves for peace, against the plans of war preparations and the continuance of the lunatic arms race.

Attempts are being made to assert as if this movement obeys the "hand of Moscow". To us, naturally, it is flattering that peace actions should be associated with the policy of the Soviet Union. But the "hand of Moscow" has nothing to do with all this. The broad circles of public, in their anti-war actions, spontaneously reflect the people's desire to defend their right to live.

Yes, precisely the right to live. It is known how shamelessly use is made of the question of human rights in some states, how it is drowned in demagogy. And when at issue are actual human rights, above all, the right to live, these rights go unheeded.

The Soviet Union rejects the very idea of nuclear war as reckless, and the calls for it -- as criminal. We proceed from the assumption that everything must be done so that nuclear weapons are never used. This is the conviction of the Soviet leadership, of the whole of our party, and of the whole of the Soviet people.

One can say with a clear conscience that the Soviet state puts all the authority of its foreign policy and its entire immense peaceable potential in the balance in favour of peace and of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Committing itself unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the USSR confirmed once again that the concern for banishing the war threat remains the chief element of its policy. The world is delighted by the courage and the noble nature of our action.

The Soviet Union has the right to expect a similar step on the part of other nuclear powers which have failed to assume a similar commitment. No pretexts and causes can be stronger than the need to prevent the nuclear war.

The NATO countries are trying to call into question the commitment we have assumed, and to belittle its significance. They are adducing the argument that, allegedly, the USSR reserves for itself freedom of action in the use of conventional weapons in which it is alleged to possess a superiority. This argument is designed to mislead people.

The Soviet Union and its friends refute such assertions in the most convincing manner. In the political declaration, adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Prague, they proposed that an agreement be concluded between the states-members of that treaty and those of NATO, that would contain a reciprocal commitment not to resort to the use of any weapons -- either nuclear or conventional. In other words, not to use force at all in the relations between them.

Already, a no small period of time has elapsed since the proposal was put on the table of our Western partners. And if something in it is not clear to someone, then we and our allies stand prepared to provide the necessary explanations. We are prepared to embark on negotiations forthwith, and once again call on the NATO countries to take a serious attitude to our initiative.

The reaction, contained in the communique of the June session of the NATO council, is quite incomprehensive, to put it frankly. It indicates that, in all probability, they are still unable or reluctant to admit how radically the situation in Europe and the world over would turn toward improvement, if it proved possible to agree on the non-use of force between the two groups of countries.

Back in his day, Valdimir Lenin said that "disarmament is the ideal of socialism". And we take pride in the fact that for over six decades our country has been consistently tabling proposals designed to end the arms race and to achieve disarmament.

Today, Soviet initiatives and proposals comprise an all-embracing programme of measures -- from individual steps in the field of arms limitations to a universal and complete disarmament, including a total ban on nuclear weapons and their destruction.

We hear -- and this is being spoken about precisely by those who clearly show a deficit of their own initiatives -- allegations that our proposals are not radical enough. But the world knows, however, that not a single country has done as much as our socialist state so that the sword of war could be buried in the ground.

The fact is that it was the USSR that proposed the most radical of possible solutions -- the universal and complete disarmament. What can be more radical. In the West, they do not like to recall it frequently. But the proposal is there, and it remains in force.

They also say that in tackling the disarmament issues, be that universal and complete or partial disarmament, the principal stumbling block is the issue of control. It is well-known, however, that the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal on a universal and complete control. This proposal also remains in force. Verification to us has never been a bottleneck in compliance with agreements.

They also say: A universal and complete disarmament combined with a universal and complete control? -- is it not too much to propose, since this is impossible to achieve at once. The Soviet Union responds: It agrees to a stage-by-stage approach, and we have already put forward a relevant proposal.

The fact of the matter is, however, that neither the first, nor the second, nor the third is accepted.

Thousands of speeches and statements, designed to hide the evident, are incapable of achieving this. The world's public opinion sees in the Soviet country a resolute champion of diarmament.

And what is the record in this respect, which the United States of America can show today?

It has derailed the SALT-2 treaty, interrupted a whole set of negotiations that were gathering momemtum or were close to achieving practical results.

It refuses to resume talks -- on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on limiting the shipments and sales to other countries of conventional weapons, on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and on a number of other problems.

It just does not want to engage in negotiations. And it says precisely this: We do not want and that's that! [sentence as received -- PRAVDA rendering of this sentence is identical] This alone speaks for itself.

From what has been said about the difficulties encountered in the struggle to end the arms race and to achieve disarmament, it does not at all follow that this struggle must be relaxed. On the contrary, it must be pursued with still greater energy and persistence; we and our allies have both. The problems that remain outstanding and the existence of a big threat to peace obligate us to this.

The USSR has repeatedly stated and states once again that in the present situation it would be senseless for anyone to count on attaining military superiority. The USSR has never striven and does not strive for this. And we do not recognise any other's right to military superiority. Our country has all the necessary resources -- material and intellectual -- to prevent this from happening. And the Soviet Union shall prevent it.

For responsible leaders, the more so for those standing at the helm of the policy of states, it should be clear that there is no other reasonable road. That it is necessary to seek and find mutually acceptable solutions. Only such a road is reliable.

The main condition is to conduct honest talks, not to try to outwit the partner, not to try to present deceit for truth and vice versa. Agreements must be based on the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union will not retreat from this principle. And it would be good if those in Washington realised this.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of solving problems of limiting and reducing strategic arms, and also of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The United States Administration is pursuing an obstructionist line at the Soviet-American talks on these questions that are going on in Geneva. To counter our position of profound mutual reductions of delivery vehicles and warheads to agreed-upon levels, the Soviet Union is offered an unacceptable unilateral disarmament.

Couched in the same spirit is the facelifted position on strategic arms that was announced recently by the American President who tried to present it as an expression of U.S. flexibility at the talks.

This position is fully tailored to suit the current further expansion of American military programmes.

Washington's approach remains unchanged: To apply limitations only to separate components of strategic forces suiting the American side while leaving other components outside the framework of agreement, simply turning a blind eye to them. In effect the United States would like to disrupt the existing structure of the Soviet strategic potential while retaining a free hand to build up its own corresponding armaments.

So the flexibility here is purely for show. The American position does not offer an outlet to mutually acceptable agreements. Judging by everything, no such aim is set in the first place. The plan is to lull, to be more precise, to deceive public opinion, to neutralise the mounting opposition to Washington's militaristic preparations.

Neither can the proposals on confidence-building measures advertised by Washington gloss over the unconstructive and lopsided nature of the line pursued by the United States. The matter is that the American proposals, as different from the much more far-reaching proposals made by us, do not limit the military activity of the sides in any way, and boil down actually only to an exchange of information between them on some types of such activity.

Besides, the American side hushes up the fact that it is rejecting the USSR's proposals which provide for preventing the origination of crisis situation and for the strengthening of trust.

In short, the Soviet Union stands for preventing dangers and crisis situations, while the United States proposes simply to exchange information on this.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the present American Administration is pursuing a course not of reaching agreements, but of fulfilling its programmes of building up strategic arms and deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

This course is clearly visible also in the statement adopted late in May at the meeting in Williamsburg and in the communique of the just ended session of the NATO council. They contain quite many pompous words about the West's striving for talks with the Soviet Union, for "arms reduction" and for "lessening the danger of war". But these words do not change the militaristic, aggressive essence of the course steered by the United States and NATO.

The interests of the security of the USSR and its allies compel us, as it was warned by the Soviet Government in its May 28 statement, to take reply measures to strengthen our defence capability.

These, however, are forced measures. Their sole aim is to prevent a disruption of the existing balance of forces. While making this warning the Soviet Union at the same time confirms the invariableness of its principled approach both to the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and to the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

It is yet not too late to stop the dangerous development of the international situation if the United States and its NATO allies respond to the constructive proposals of the USSR. We would like to hope that the common sense of our partners will prevail.

Initially it would be reasonable to reach agreement at least on halting the further stockpiling of nuclear arms by putting a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the sides. Such a step, both on the whole easy to take and yet effective, would create more favourable conditions for the conduct of talks as well.

Many politicians in the West are aware of the need for implementing such a measure. The idea of a freeze is supported by broad public segments in the USA and Western Europe.

Blocking the possibilities for the development of new types of nuclear weapons and strengthening the regime of their non-proliferation would be substantially served by a complete and universal ban on the tests of such weapons. The Soviet Union considers that the tripartite talks with the USA and Great Britain on the elaboration of a respective treaty should be resumed.

It is worthwhile mentioning in this connection the Soviet-U.S. treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which have so far not been put into force. The Washington administration refuses to ratify them. We again express the hope that the attitude to these two important agreement will be modified by it, and that they will enter into force.

The problem of maintaining military-strategic stability at lower levels involves a complex set of issues. Many of them are rigidly intertwined. This is the correlation between offensive and defensive strategic arms.

The U.S. Administration made a step toward severing this link by deciding to commence the development of a broad-scale ABM system. This was done by far not for defensive purposes, but as a link in a vast militarist programme.

The Soviet Union thinks that measures must be taken to prevent the arms race from developing in new directions. We proposed this to the U.S. Government: Let the Soviet and American scientists, specialists in the field, get together and discuss the possible implications of establishing a large-scale ABM system. So far we have received no answer from the U.S. Administration.

It would be a tragedy for mankind if outer space became a source of quarrels between states, and, worse still, a sphere of their military clashes. Only with a total misunderstanding of the grave responsibility and extreme recklessness can one pursue the line that would make the space above the head of manking carry a threat to its existence.

The priority task in this connection is to conclude an international treaty on the non-deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union. We are prepared to go even further -- to agree on banning in general the use of force both in space and from space with respect to the earth. We are prepared to enter the respective talks without a moment's delay.

Facing the world, in all its magnitude, is the problem of the urgent prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons -- one of the most barbarous means of the annihilation of people. It is known to all that quite recently Washington did not hesitate to use such weapons in the war against the Vietnamese people and this shameful page cannot be torn out of the history book. Chemical weapons continue to be actively stockpiled in the USA, and their increasingly deadly varieties are being developed.

Consistently advocating removal of the chemical weapons from the arsenals of states, the USSR tabled concrete proposals. We hope that the states -- our partners in negotiations -- will agree, and this is what we are urging them to do, to develope an international convention on prohibiting and destroying these weapons.

It would be useful to take parallel steps leading to the same objective within the bounds of the European continent. The Warsaw Treaty member countries propose that Europe be made totally free from chemical weapons.

The realities of the present international situation call for the exercise of special restraint not only in the field of arms and military policy, but also in all spheres of relations between states, above all when interests are involved of countries with different social systems.

Neither group of states -- nor the world as a whole for that matter -- stands to benefit if in the relations between them antagonism is artificially fuelled, different kinds of provocations and unseemly methods are used, mistrust and suspicion are sown, and when even a minimum accepted comity is not observed in inter-state relations.

This atmosphere complicates not only the solution of questions of ensuring international security, difficult as it is, but also the solution of such global problems as energy, food, environmental protection, the exploration of the oceans and outer space for peaceful purposes, in which all the peoples and all the countries regardless of their social systems have an interest.

Regrettably, certain political leaders still cannot or do not want to understand this even if they claim that they are pursuing a policy pleasing God himself.

What is the main creed of their policy? They formulate it often with a flourish. It is open advocacy of the rolling back of socialism as a socio-political system. And when they get carried away, they even voice the hope for eliminating it altogether.

In the past there also were figures who went so far as predicting impending doom for socialism. Each of them tried to prove that it was he who saw everything with an eagle's eye. Today there are places in the West where statements in this vein have become all but a fad.

Such figures invent whatever you like. They say today that it is necessary to stop trade with socialism, tomorrow that it would be a good thing to block its access to science, and the day after tomorrow they rise for a campaign -- more than that, crusade -- against it. There is a lot of imagination in all this but it does not fly high.

One can say without risking to exaggerate that politicians giving themselves with such ease and even frivolity to these statements are caricaturing their own hostility towards socialism. These crystal-gazers well deserve to be painted by our famed Kukryniksy cartoonists.

Those who lay claim to the laurels of theorists have rather dim ideas of the laws of development of human society, to say the least. If they want to show in this way their unwillingness to know these laws, we, naturally, cannot be much troubled by that. Socialism is gaining strength and will continue to do so. The world is developing according to the objective laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism.

There is, however, another aspect: Differences between the social systems of states and ideological divergencies are being turned into a basis on which foreign policy is formulated and questions of war and peace decided.

Many highfalutin words are pronounced in Washington to laud this policy. They go so far as proclaiming it highly moral. They believe that one should only announce one's actions on the international scene the utmost in morality -- and one does not need any other arguments. [sentence as received -- PRAVDA phrases this sentence as follows: "They believe that all you have to do is declare your actions in the international arena to be the height of morality, and no other arguments are needed."]

But who, however, will believe in the morality of a policy aimed at preparing war and at the first use of nuclear weapons?

And is it moral to continue speeding up the production of weapons intended for the mass annihilation of people at a time when mountains of weaponry have already been piled up in the world?

Is it moral to resort to deliberate deception by claiming that the threat to peace is posed by those who are working for peace and for preventing war without letup?

And is it moral to toy with the fate of one's own people by basing one's policy on the admissibility of nuclear war while being perfectly aware of what such a war would mean for that people?

Is it moral to claim, as all but its happy hunting grounds, foreign lands lying hundreds and thousands of kilometres away from the USA and to announce whole parts of the world to be spheres of its "vital interests" while arrogating to itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples to the point of military intervention?

Today's Washington is at odds with morality in its foreign policy. It has no room for it there.

The policy pursued by the U.S. Administration is fraught with consequences which are dangerous to mankind. It is posing a grave threat to peace. The peoples are growing increasingly aware of this.

Concern for peace should now be put above everything else. It is the duty of all those who are involved in making major political decisions. The world expects the U.S. leadership to show greater responsibility and common sense. The solution of acute international problems can only be achieved through ending the arms race and improving the world political climate, through the relaxation of tension.

The attempts to assert approaches which would meet only the interests of the United States and the NATO bloc, and which would prejudice the legitimate interests of the USSR and its allies, are hopeless.

The Soviet Union is consistently advocating normal and stable relations with capitalist countries. These relations benefit both those states and us.

We want smoother relations with the United States in the knowledge that this is important to prevent war. It is our belief that the United States of America should also proceed from the objective need to maintain normal relations with the USSR. The common interests of both countries would be promoted by the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. All the peoples, the states on all continents have a vital interest in this.

We appreciate relations which have emerged between the Soviet Union and such a country as Canada, which is not so far away from us. We express the hope for reciprocality in the wish that these relations will continue to be maintained and developed.

The West European countries are a large and influential group of states. We have rather developed cooperation with almost all of them, more with some, less with others.

A keen and quite understandable awareness of the danger posed by the existing international situation has become widespread in that part of the world. The Soviet Union expresses the hope that West European countries will not allow themselves to be dragged into plans posing a grave threat to peace.

A new government came to power in West Germany at the end of last year and it is introducing its own nuances, as they say, in the policy of that country. We stand for carrying on relations with West Germany in the same key in which they have been built throughout the past few years, in particular, for extending economic contacts.

But it is security questions which, of course, are the main field. The Soviet Union will attach priority to them in its contacts with the present government of West Germany, in particular, at forthcoming talks in the course of an official visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the USSR.

Our country stands for good relations and fruitful cooperation with France, jointly with which a good deal has been done on a reciprocal basis to promote the interests of peace and cooperation among European states, and also with Italy, Britain, Spain, and all the other West European countries, both large and those which are referred to as medium-sized and small. Naturally, these relations can develop if those states reciprocally wish them to develop.

We speak with satisfaction in favour of maintaining and extending relations with our good neighbour, Finland. And the results of the recent visit of Finland's President Mauno Koivisto to the USSR, his meetings with Yuriy Andropov, and the prolongation of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for another 20 years during the visit are putting relations between the two countries on an even firmer basis.

As before, we believe it important to maintain normal relations with neighbouring Japan. The interests of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of peace and security in the Far East, and in Asia as a whole, would be promoted by good-neighbourly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan.

However, during the recent period its leadership has been tilting towards building up a military potential, revitalizing militarist tendencies in the country, and joining in the global strategy of confrontation asserted by Washington. Obviously, there still are figures in Japan who are nostalgic for the past, that past which visited more than one adversity on the Japanese people. If Tokyo makes a choice in favour of peace and good-neighbourliness, the USSR will be Japan's dependable partner in developing extensive mutual contacts in the political, economic, and other fields.

However diversely relations between the Soviet Union and capitalist countries may develop, we are following and will follow consistently the line for ensuring that the principle of peaceful coexistence, the most important foundation of Soviet foreign policy course, dominates relations between countries with different social systems.

The peoples struggling for the assertion of their national independence and for social progress are emerging ever more resolutely into the forefront of world politics. They, and they alone, decide which road of development to follow. Outside intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states is inadmissible. This is an inviolable provision of the U.N. Charter and it must be respected.

Yet Washington is still bad at telling its own affairs from those of others. The Soviet Union, like all the states cherishing their sovereignty, independence, and freedom, resolutely rejects this policy and practice.

The attempts to impose anti-Arab deals and to advance plans for a Mideastern settlement which ignore the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people, are causing the Arabs' growing opposition. This policy has brought about the situation in which Lebanon is being torn apart before everyone's eyes and in which it has been forced at gunpoint into capitulatory agreements with Israel.

Syria, which is strengthening its defences and pursuing a principled policy in Mideastern affairs, is now being made a target of pressure and open threats.

The role of the Soviet Union in that region, adjacent to our borders, is not merely the role of a passive onlooker. Our country has formulated just principles of a political settlement, including the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East. They are known to the whole world.

Washington and Tel Aviv are creating obstacles on the way to a Mideastern settlement. Peace can be brought to the Middle East by a settlement which, instead of imperialist arbitrariness and Israel's actions with impunity, backed by expansionistic ambitions, will lead to the liberation of all the occupied Arab lands and ensure the establishment of an independent Arab Palestinian state. Much depends on the Arab countries themselves, on their cohesion in the struggle against the forces of aggression.

The conflict between Iran and Iraq is senseless. Whoever may oppose the ending of war, it is insensible. The continuation of the conflict only plays into the hands of the imperialist forces who have an interest in the weakening of both states.

We are linked by relations of friendship with Iraq. We stand for normal relations of friendship with Iran as well. The Soviet Union would like to continue to see it an independent state and has always striven for relations of goodneighborliness with it. Regrettably, actions like those recently taken by the Iranian side with regard to a group of employees of Soviet missions in Iran do not at all contribute to the development of such contacts between our countries. In short, the USSR will act with regard to whether Iran wishes to reciprocate its actions and maintain normal relations with us or whether it has different intentions.

The Soviet Union stands on the position of full support for the programme of political settlement set forth by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On this basis it is possible to reach agreement on the solution of questions related to the external aspect of the Afghan problem. Precisely to the external one since internal matters must be solved only by the Afghans themselves.

We hope that the contacts established between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the representative of the United Nations secretary general will bring to positive results.

Our country is and will continue to be a good friend of Afghanistan, an independent, non-aligned state.

The easing of tension in southeast Asia is obstructed by interference by external forces into the affairs of that region. The USSR fully solidarises with the proposals of the countries of Indo-China directed at normalising the situation in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, goodneighborhood and cooperation.

With mounting scope the United States is developing the campaign of threats and rude pressure against sovereign states and national-liberation movements in the area of Central America and the Caribbean.

Demonstrated to the whole world is the oppressive imperialist policy of interference in order to retain anti-people juntas, bloody puppet regimes in power in some countries.

To justify these actions recourse is made to utter lies. Use is being made again of the routine invention about "intrigues" by Moscow and Havana.

Without batting an eye there are also discourses on the theme of democracy and human rights. But in El Salvador they are being introduced by force of arms.

Again there is the desire to "teach democracy" to sovereign Nicaragua as well by arming bands of mercenaries which intrude into its territory. The whole world resolutely condomns the aggressive policy and terrorist activity of the United States against Nicaragua. The actual aggression against that country has been organised by the United States of America, and its bears full responsibility for it.

It can be said with confidence that such a policy cannot extinguish the unsuppressible striving of the peoples of Latin America for independence and freedom. The Soviet Union holds that the Central American and Caribbean countries should be left in peace and that the outside interference in their internal affairs should be stopped.

We regard with understanding the efforts of Mexico and some other Latin American states undertaken in the interests of a political settlement of the situation in that area and of safeguarding the sovereign rights of its peoples and states.

A tense situation still remains in the South of Africa. The interests of peace demand that the Republic of South Africa stop the aggression against neighbouring states, withdraw its troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. They demand that the decisions of the United Nations Organisation on the granting of independence to the people of Namibia be fulfilled and that an end be put to such a shameful phenomenon as racism and the system of apartheid.

There are more than fifty states in the African Continent and our country has normal diplomatic relations with almost all of them. It is not from text-books but from the history of difficult struggle for independence, against the yoke of colonialism that the peoples of these countries know well about the Soviet Union's contribution to this struggle that flared up mightily under the impact of the Great October Revolution.

Today too we regard suport for the liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the struggle for the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the countries of these areas of the world as our international duty.

The Soviet Union welcomes the growing role in international affairs of states belonging to the Non-aligned Movement which is coming out ever more actively from anti-imperialist and anti-war positions, this being illustrated by the results of the recent forum of these countries in New Delhi.

We solidarise with the struggle of developing countries for a just international economic order. Not all of them have become free of exploitation by some states, their monopoly capital.

Relations of friendship link us with such a large country as India. Cooperation with it benefits stability in Asia and universal peace. Soviet-Indian relations rest on the fruitful basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. These relations have stood a good test and both sides value this.

The Soviet Union stands for the strengthening of friendship with India.

We have concluded treaties on friendship and cooperation with quite a number of non-aligned states, this being an indicator of the high level of development of our relations with them. Among the non-aligned countries with which the USSR has formed good relations mention should be made of such of them as Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Libya, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The Soviet Union's international ties with states of a broad political spectrum are a recognition of our state's high prestige. This is an understanding of the fact that without its participation not a single serious question of world politics can be solved and in practice is not solved. That is how it should be.

Comrades deputies,

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government view the international situation of our state as solid.

It is solid in the sense of our ability to protect our achievements in building communist society. The Soviet people have always had enough wind at any turn of history, however sharp.

It is solid in the sense that Soviet foreign policy is efficient in upholding peace because it expresses the innermost aspirations of the peoples.

The strength of the impact of Soviet foreign policy is unbreakably connected with our achievements in fulfilling national economic development plans, with the growth of the productivity of social labour, with enhancing order and discipline, with improving the people's welfare, with developing socialist democracy, with strengthening the defence might of the country, which is a constant concern of the party and the state.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its headquarters, the Central Committee, are strong not only by the lofty goals and ideals for the attainment of which the Soviet people are working but also by their unity and their unflagging will to lead the country on the road charted by Lenin's genius.

The effectiveness of our policy both in domestic and in foreign affairs is backed by the heroic work of the Soviet people, by every produced ton of metal and oil, by every grown centner of grain, by every generated kiloWatt-hour of electricity and by every manufactured machine tool and grain harvester, by every discovery of our scientists.

"The immutable goals of our foreign policy are to ensure a lasting peace and to protect the right of the peoples to independence and social progress. In striving for these goals, the leadership of the party and the state will act in a principled, consistent and well-balanced way," Yuriy Andropov has stated.

We have been living under conditions of peace for almost 40 years now. This is a great achievement of the international activity of our party and country and their Leninist foreign policy.

The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to do everything in their power to safeguard world peace. And all those who are championing this great and noble cause will always have by their side the Soviet Union, the Soviet people.

Foreign Affairs Commission Meets

PM162109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions was held in the Kremlin 16 June.

The following took part in the meeting's work: K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and M.V.Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were also present at the meeting.

The meeting was led [vel] by K.U. Chernenko.

The commissions took the decision to submit for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet Session a draft resoluton on the report by Deputy A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy."

Ponomarev Introduces Resolution

PM162323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 16 June evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Speech by Deputy B.N. Ponomarev (Kalininskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR)"]

[Text] Comrade deputies: The report delivered by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, comprehensively analyzed the international situation, spelled out the Soviet Government's position on the most important foreign policy problems of our day, and described the negative processes engendered by U.S. imperialism's aggressive course. As a counter to this the Soviet Union persistently and tirelessly implements a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy; strives to put an end to the senseless arms race; and to turn the development of events into the channel of detente, peaceful coexistence, and mutually advantageous cooperation between states irrespective of their social system.

The Soviet leadership adheres to a responsible and considered approach, firmly following the line elaborated by the 24th-26th CPSU Congresses aimed at preserving peace and strengthening the Soviet Union's security.

In the name of achieving the great objective of safeguarding the paramount human right to life the Communist Party, its Central committee headed by General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and the Soviet state take all measures of a political, diplomatic,and defense nature.

The election at this session of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will enhance the authority of Soviet foreign policy even further in the international arena and give new impetus to the struggle for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. (applause)

The peace-loving public abroad, which is well aware of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's tireless and purposeful struggle for these objectives, will greet this wise step by the Soviet state with good feelings and great satisfaction.

Comrades! The Soviet Union is fighting a battle for peace which is of historic significance for the whole of mankind. All the Soviet state's practical daily activity in the international arena confirms that the USSR's Leninist foreign policy is not aimed at achieving any objectives to the detriment of other states or peoples and it does not seek one-sided advantages at the expense of other peoples' security.

Soviet foreign policy is based on the will and support of 270 million Soviet citizens. Our party's international course expresses the interests of every Soviet person. Our people's selfless labor serves as the guarantee of its successful implementation. Every Soviet person is called upon and able to make his contribution to the sacred struggle for peace. The better that Soviet people work in industry and agriculture, the better the qualitative and quantitative indicators will be in all spheres of production, science, and technology, and the stronger our country will become. The stronger and more powerful that the Soviet Union is, the more stable peace and the peoples' security will be.

Comrade deputies! The course of the discussion of the report submitted for your examination by the Soviet Government shows that the assessments, conclusions, and proposals contained therein have met with the Supreme Soviet's full and unanimous support.

On behalf of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities I propose the adoption of the following USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the question of the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union:

Having heard and discussed the report by A.A. Gromydo, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union, "the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To wholly and fully approve the USSR Government's activity to implement the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the soviet state.

To approve the measures being carried out to implement the principled provisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, which are aimed at easing international tension, achieving effective accords in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, eliminating existing hotbeds of conflict and averting new ones, and developing equal peaceful cooperation with all states irrespective of their social system.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approves the measures to maintain the Soviet Union's defense capability at the requisite level and to safeguard its allies' security, which are being adopted, taking into consideration the military-political situation actually taking shape in the world. The objective of these measures is to preserve the existing balance of forces, which under present conditions constitutes a reliable guarantee against the unleashing of nuclear war.

In the present complex international situation everything must be done to halt the arms race, return to the path of detente, and strengthen peace. This would be greatly promoted by the adoption by all the other nuclear powers, following the Soviet Union's example, of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also by the implementation of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal on the conclusion between them and the NATO countries of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

Ending the buildup of nuclear arms is one of the most urgent tasks of the present moment. The resolution of this task would be a major contribution of reducing the danger threatening the peoples.

Proceeding from this, the USSR Supreme Soviet instructs [poruchayet] the Soviet Government to address a proposal to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the PRC for a simultaneous qualitative and quantitative freeze by all nuclear powers of all nuclear armaments possessed by them. Such a freeze could initially come into effect with respect to the USSR and the United States at a definitite date to be agreed, bearing in mind that the other nuclear powers would act in an analogous manner.

A freeze on all components comprising nuclear arsenals would sharply raise the degree of trust in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons and would enable a decisive turn to be made toward normalizing the general atmosphere in the world.

Halting the growth of nuclear arms would be an effective and relatively easily implemented action, and a starting point for their subsequent reduction and ultimately complete liquidation.

This would create a favorable atmosphere for reaching mutually acceptable accords at the current Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and also of nuclear arms in Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses the nope that the supreme legislative organs and governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC will adopt a responsible, constructive position with respect to the proposal on freezing nuclear arms and will show the political will to enable the vicious circle of the arms race finally to be broken in the interests of all the peoples of our planet.

Yu. Androvpov, chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 16 June 1983

Deputies Support Resolution

LD161531 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- Soviet people approve the Peace Programme for the Eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the peace initiatives put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, stress delegates of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They are discussing at a regular session of the Soviet parliament the question of the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The USSR's Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko made a report on this issue today.

Deputy Ivan Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet by Belorussia, declared: "War is incompatible with the ideals of communism, it contradicts the very nature of our social system. Soviet people are against war also because we paid too heavy a price for the right to live and work in peace. We have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget that twenty million of our compatriots perished in the struggle against Nazism."

"The working people of Lithuania, like all Soviet people," said Deputy Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, "unanimously approve and fully support the internal and external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, directed at ensuring peace and strengthening friendship between the peoples." All responsibility for the heightening of world tension," he pointed out, "rests with the Reagan administration."

Deputy Kirill Lavrou, an actor of Leningrad's Grand Drama Theatre, stressed that the struggle for peace has become a cause of the whole of mankind, and the more people are involved in the struggle, the greater importance is attached in this struggle to artists' work.

"Speaking today from this high rostrum, I call on artistic intellectuals of all countries, all who express by their art the hopes and aspirations of their peoples to raise their voice in defence of peace, in defence of the policy of detente, against the race of deadly armaments."

Deputy Mavjuda Samatova, a veteran of World War Two, teacher from a Tashkent (Uzbekistan's capital) school, expressed the dreams and aspirations of all Soviet women. "We do not want war," she said, "we wholeheartedly and unanimously approve the efforts by our party and the Soviet Government directed at ensuring the sacred right of each man to peaceful life, and will do everything possible to prevent the repetition of the horrors of war."

Deputies Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; Viktor Lomakin, first secretary of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU; and others expressed firm confidence that socialism will ultimately prove its advantages in a peaceful competition with capitalism. They stressed that the Soviet Union does not favour competition in the military field, which is being imposed on it by imperialism.

Soviet people, the deputies stressed, are striving for a radical improvement of international relations, consolidation, and development of all positive achievements in these relations.

Aliyev Reports on Labor Law

LD161626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (TASS) -- One hundred and ten million Soviet people have taken part in the discussion of the draft law on labor collective, which was put forward for the USSR Supreme Soviet's consideration. One million two hundred and thirty thousand gatherings of labor collective, at which more than 5 million people spoke, were dedicated to consideration of the draft law. Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported this. He made a report on the draft law at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that began its work in the Kremlin today.

It is clear from the report that the working people of the USSR put forward more than 130,000 proposals and remarks on the draft law. All of them have been studied and summarized. The working people's remarks and proposals formed the basis of changes which were made to 21 out of 23 clauses in the draft. More than 70 additions and amendments were included. All of this is testimony to the widespread approval of the draft law by all of the peoples.

Noting that the draft bill defines the mutual relations between labor collectives and the organs of state power and the principles of their participation in management, the rapporteur stressed that the bill contains a number of new propositions extending the powers of labor collectives.

First, the bill extends the circle of questions -- production, social and educational questions -- that are included in the sphere of the labor collectives' management activity.

Second, labor collectives will now no longer be limited to drawing up proposals and recommendations. The bill gives them the right to make independent decisions, which are binding, on many questions.

Third, the bill provides for the improvement of forms and methods of realizing labor collectives' powers and deepend their direct participation in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations as component parts of the whole national economic organism.

Having dwelt on the questions of the powers of the labor collectives' powers, the rapporteur noted that among them the law places priority on rights in the sphere of economic and social planning. This is fully justified. Socialism and planned development are concepts that are fused as one -- indivisible. To a large extent planning has brought the successes in the development of the Soviet economy, science, and technology, and the rise in the people's prosperity. We will improve centralised planning -- the fundamental advantage of socialism -- in every possible way.

At present, said Geydar Aliyev, measures are being drawn up for the further expansion of the autonomy and rights of enterprises, the consolidation of financial autonomy, and for the creation of the best economic possibilities for displaying socialist enterprise and initiative. This will make it possible to link improvement of the system of management, and the entire economic mechanism with the implementation of the law on the labor collectives.

The draft law on labor collectives has received wide international response. In fraternal socialist countries it has been justly evaluated as a new major step in the development of Soviet democracy, raising the initiative and activeness of the working people of our country. The law has called forth a positive reaction from circles of the Western progressive public.

At the same time, the bourgeois mass news media has made attempts to lower its significance, and misinterpret its contents, noted the rapporteur. There have been many malicious attacks upon it from our class adversaries. Their main contention has been that the law does not give freedom to enterprises. What were they talking about -- what kind of freedom? About the freedom for ruthless competitive struggle, the suppression and absorbtion of the weak by the strong? Such "freedom" is not to be found in our society and cannot be.

Our law, expanding the powers and possibilities of labor collective in the management of enterprises, comes from the principles of a society of free labor and social justice -- a society that in actual fact has become a united collective embracing all of the peoples, said Geydar Aliyev in conclusion.

Additional Information

LD161805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] A report on the draft law of the USSR on labor collectives and their increased role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations was delivered by Deputy Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He said:

[Begin Aliyev recording] The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will occupy a special place in our life. It unanimously and with great enthusiasm elected Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to be chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] This decision is totally in accord with the highest interests of our country and will further strengthen the unity of the party and the people, improve the activity of the Soviet state and raise its international prestige. [applause]

All of the session's work is proceeding under the vast and decisive influence of the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU which ended yesterday. Comrade Andropov's speech, which was full of deep theoretical generalizations and conclusions, and the decisions of the plenum are an outstanding example of the creative approach of the Central Committee and its Politburo to the fundamental problems of the life of the party and the country. They reveal the main directions of our activity in the long term and will undoubtedly be warmly approved and supported by all Communists and the whole Soviet people. [applause]

The law that is being discussed today is called upon to promote actively the successful implementation of the taks outlined by the party. It is permeated with concern for the Soviet man and with the creation of conditions in which he will be able most effectively to reveal himself as a worker, master of the country, and struggler for communism.

The articles of the draft are organically correlated with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee, and the documents prepared by our party in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The law extensively reflects the glorious content of the activity of the party and the people at this present stage and the perfecting of developed socialism. The precise orientation toward the implementation of this historic task received convincing, genuinely nationwide, support during the discussion of the draft law. Soviet people unanimously approved the new all-union legislative act and viewed it as an important step toward the even fuller manifestation of labor collectives in all spheres of the society.

This is the main aim of this law: to ensure in every way that every labor collective, with the party organization -- its political nucleus -- at its head, can more effectively increase the national wealth and make a worthy contribution to the steady improvement of the welfare of Soviet people and to the strengthening of the state of the entire people. [end recording]

First Session Ends

LD161620 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended its first day in the Kremlin.

At the joint meeting of both chambers the deputies unanimously elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The session elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia Deputy Nikolay Slyunkov and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League Deputy Viktor Mishin as members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Deputies Ivan Kebin and Boris Pastukhov were relieved of the duties of members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A report "On the International Situation and Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" was delivered by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Deputy Andrey Gromyko. Then the debate on his report began. The USSR Supreme Soviet took the decision on the results of the discussion. A report on the draft law on work collectives was made by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Deputy Geydar Aliyev.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work tomorrow.

Second Session Opens

LD170823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies gathered at a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities greeted with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The deputies are now discussing the USSR draft law on labor collectives and increasing their role in running enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Draft Labor Law Discussed

LD171138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Correspondent's report from the Kremlin on the USSR Supreme Soviet session]

[Text] The deputies are discussing at a joint session of the chambers the draft law on labor collectives and the raising of their role in the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The debate was opened by Deputy [as received] Sukhanov, a brigade leader of drillers of the Moscow Metrostroy. On behalf of Muscovites, he warmly congratulated Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Moscow worker reported that discussion of the law on labor collectives took place with enormous interest. Four million Muscovites took part in the discussion. Deputy Sukhanov recalled that the brigade -- as the primary link of the labor collective -- is allocated a significant position in the draft law. Experience shows that higher labor productivity is attained in brigades. Personal interest in the final results increases. During this 5-year plan, the workers of the Moscow Metrostroy will build 30 km of metro lines with 17 stations. The brigade leader reassured that everything that has been outlined will be fulfilled in time and with good quality.

On behalf of the working class of Moscow, Deputy Sukhanov proposed that the USSR Law on Labor Collectives should be adopted. The floor was then given to deputy Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. He stressed that this session will occupy a special position in the country's life. It has unanimously elected Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision is fully in keeping with the highest interests of our state. Deputy Ashimov went on to say: Discussion on the law on labor collectives has taken place in Kazakhstan with enormous interest. Those who spoke stressed that this is a document of great political, economic, and social significance.

The meeting dealt not only with successes but also with ways to improve the mechanism of the economy. It is indicative that the largest number of proposals in the course of discussion of the draft law concerned questions of discipline. All of the valuable proposals that were expressed in the course of the discussions will be carried out in everyday practical matters. The main concern now is the upsurge of the agroindustrial complex. The contribution of Kazakhstan to the implementation of the Food Program is great. The grain fields of the republic now amount to 25 million hectares. Spring work has been conducted in an organized fashion and on a good agrotechnical level.

Deputy Kachura, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, then spoke in the debate. He stressed: The main task now is to use more fully existing reserves, to raise labor organization, and to intensify the responsibility of cadres. A particular role in this belongs to the labor collectives -- one of the main links in the system of our education. Discussion of the draft law has shown that Soviet people see the enormous educative possibilities of the collectives. This can be traced in the example of the 7,000-strong collective of the Zatyazhka pit. This enterprise was once in breach of its plan. The accurate labor organization and work on the principle "One For All, All For One" have allowed the workers to feel the strength of the collective. The pit is now the best in the Donbass; 770,000 tons of above-plan coal have been extracted to date. The enterprise is working on its November account.

Deputy Gilashvili, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Georgian SSR; Deputy Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkmen SSR; Deputy [as received] Novoselova, a milling-machine operator of the Ural Motor Vehicle Works, and Deputy Murav'yev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev Oblast committee of the CPSU, went on to speak in the debate.

Supreme Soviet Concludes Work

LD170942 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- The two-day session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has closed in the Kremlin today.

At the joint sitting of both chambers yesterday the deputies unanimously elected Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A report "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" was delivered by Deputy Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, foreign minister. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has passed a resolution on the results of the discussion on the report.

Today the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet have discussed the draft law on work collectives. A report on that draft law was delivered yesterday by Geydar Aliyev, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking in the discussions, deputies proposed that the draft law be approved and stressed that the law would contribute to a further devleopment of democratic principles in the management of production, the strengthening of discipline, and the enhancing of the effectiveness of the use of the available resources.

The Supreme Soviet has unanimously adopted the law of the USSR "On Work Collectives and Raising Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" and the decision on putting that law into effect as of August 1 this year.

In keeping with the report by Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the deputies have endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and passed the relevant laws and resolutions.

At this the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet closed.

MORE ON SUPREME SOVIET PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

Energy Panel Meets

PM161016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondent Yu. Khrenov: "To Save Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The Energy, Industrial, and Science and Technology Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities held a joint session in the Kremlin to discuss the question of introducing new energy-saving technological processes and equipment in industry in the light of the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions.

Reports were delivered by V.A. Grebenyuk, chairman of the joint deputies' preparatory commission and first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Briefings were also heard from A.M. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification.

The Soviet Union, it was noted at the session, is the only major industrial state that relies in its economic development on its own energy base. The fuel and energy complex established in our country is unequaled in the world.

Does this mean, however, that we can let ourselves be wasteful? Of course not.

In the first place, the satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for fuel and energy becomes costlier each year: The coal, petroleum, and gas deposits situated in easily accessible and well developed locations are now significantly depleted and we must now go seek deposits further and further to the east and the north. In the second place, it must also be borne in mind that the reserves of most fuel and energy resources are nonrenewable: Tons of petroleum or cubic meters of gas extracted from the earth are not replaced by new ones.

However, we are still often experiencing a shortage of thrifty and rational work and a solicitous attitude toward everything we have and everything we use.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum drew special attention to the need for the active introduction of energy-saving technology and equipment. The principle of thrifty economic management and energy saving was an important component of the recently approved long-term USSR Energy Program. Nevertheless, the targets set by the 5-year plan for the saving of fuel and energy are still not being fully met.

The following deputies took part in the debate on the issue: A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; R.S. Bobovikov, chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; A.N. Saushkin, senior heating furnace operator at the sheet-rolling shop of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant; M.G. Voropayev, first secretary of the Chelyabinsk CPSU Obkom; and Academician I.A. Glebov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Science and Technology Commission.

The deputies analyzed exactingly the state of affairs, united in their quest for ways to improve the work that is being done. They voiced the general belief that this work would gather the necessary pace faster and would be given the best direction if the main fuel and energy consuming sectors made broader use of the advanced experience accumulated in the country.

In this connection Deputy R.S. Bobovikov spoke about the energy-saving measures being implemented in Leningrad. An "energy" comprehensive program has been elaborated and is being implemented there. It envisages the development of new economical technology and the efficient utilization of production capacities. Using the rights vested in them by the USSR Constitution, the city and oblast local soviets are organizing the implementation of specific measures to save materials, fuel, and energy in all enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination. As a result of this, a national economic effect of R770 million has been obtained since the start of the 5-year plan and over 16 million tons of ideal fuel have been saved.

Deputy A.N. Saushkin spoke of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant's experience, which has received unionwide recognition. Here, thanks to reductions in the cost of production per ton of output, in the first quarter of this year alone they have saved 35,000 tons of ideal fuel, 33,000 gigacalories of heat, and almost 10 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Deputy A.P. Aleksandrov dwelt on the problem of raising the efficiency of TETS work. At present, he said, many of them appear uneconomical because they receive very poor quality coal which has to be thoroughly "lit" with expensive fuel oil to make it burn. Yet a way out can be found. Our country has numerous coal basins and it is necessary to conduct a study to establish which reserves are best suited for purposeful utilization as boiler fuel and, in accordance with the findings of this study, to distribute among the economic regions more rationally than at present the funds allocated for the coal industry's development. An important issue was raised by Deputy M.G. Voropayev. He noted that one of the basic conditions for the successful implementation of the Energy Program is the pursuit of an active energy-saving policy not just in national economic sectors but also in everyday life.

The deputies also noted with great concern the existing shortcomings. Energy consumption per unit of national income remains high in our country because of the slow introduction of new energy-saving machines and progressive technology in the national economy. Energy costs in producing particular items of industrial output are frequently higher than they could be.

Our ministries and departments, which receive from the state large amounts for sector development, allocate altogether only about 0.5 percent of the total volume of capital investments for work on energy saving. This, the deputies pointed out, is clearly insufficient and, in the final analysis, uneconomical because, as practice has shown, the cost of measures to save fuel and energy is on average 2-2.5 times slower than the cost of increasing energy resource production by the same amount.

On 2 April 1981 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Main Directions and Measures To Raise the Efficiency of the Utilization of Fuel and Energy Resources in the National Economy From 1981-1985 and in the Period Through 1990." It envisages a steady increase in the level of work to introduce energy-saving machines and technology in industry and set in this connection specific tasks for a number of ministries and departments. Nevertheless, it was noted at the session, by no means all ministries and departments are properly guided by the provisions of this important document. Thus, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metalurgy and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction were instructed to construct and bring into operation by 1982, as part of the Tulachermet Science and Production Association, an energy-saving installation for the production, heating, and delivery of reducing gases to blast furnaces. Even today this installation is not among the ones that are in operation.

A whole series of highly efficient energy-saving technological processes and economical models of machines, technology, and equipment has been developed in the country. We are also spending large amounts each year to purchase appropriate licenses abraod. Yet they find their way into production very slowly, and at times things that have been invented in our country are introduced into practice abroad sooner and more widely.

The following example was given at the session. Today there is no need to prove to anyone that the dry quenching of coke is a worthwhile process in metallurgical production. It makes it possible to use to greater advantage a huge amount of heat which previously simply escaped into the atmosphere. Yet it seems that people forgot about this when constructing coke battery No 7 in Kazakhstan's Magnitka. As a result of this, the battery uses a method dating from our grandfather's time -- the coke, as it was many years ago, is quenched with water. And at what cost? There is an irretrievable loss of heat which would suffice to heat a residential settlement of 10,000-15,000 people.

Deviating from the approved plans, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has also commissioned coking batteries without dry quenching installations at the Zaporozhye, Kemerovo, and Altay by-product coke plants. The deputies then asked: Is such an attitude toward the introduction of efficient energy-saving processes permissible?

Justified sharp criticism was leveled at the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. At present it supplies industry with only 10 percent of its existing requirements for systems to control, regulate, and calculate the expenditure of fuel and energy resources. However, according to some assessments, it is the absence of proper monitoring of energy consumption on a countrywide scale which accounts for the overexpenditure of up to 80 million tons of ideal fuel.

Quite a few critical remarks were also made regarding the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. This ministry, the deputies emphasized, is called upon to lead in organizing energy saving and bringing available reserves into the energy balance. However, the standard of its work does not fully match up to the present stage of the economy's development.

In many cases the reserve power supply capacities are below the normative levels, much electricity is lost inside the power supply network, and at times energy systems do not function in optimum conditions, all of which leads to significant overexpenditure of fuel and creates complications in providing electric power for the national economy.

Special dissatisfaction with the Ministry of Power and Electrification was expressed in connection with the fact that it still has not ensured the necessary speed of construction of AES's and GES's, and at times allows the commissioning of TETS power blocks which scarcely meet the requirements of energy-saving policy.

A highly negative influence on work to save energy, the participants in the session noted, is exerted by the existence in the country of a large number of small and inefficient boiler houses. There are about 280,000 of them, served by a contingent of over 3.5 million personnel. And this is despite the fact that the existing capacities of TET's under the Ministry of Power and Electrification are being far from fully utilized. Here is yet another reserve for fuel saving, the speakers indicated, and at the same time a supplementary reserve of labor resources, which are so much needed by the national economy today!

The commissions adopted specific recommendations for the ministries, departments and other state organs.

Council of Elders Session

LD160132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] A joint meeting of the Council of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. It discussed questions relating to the agenda and procedure for the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. An information report was delivered on these matters by Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT BODIES HONOR PELSHE MEMORY

LD152103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have adopted a decision on perpetuating the memory of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, a leading figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee, Party Control Committee, and twice Hero of Socialist Labor.

It has been decided to give the name of Pelshe to the Riga Polytechnical Institute, a secondary school in Volgograd, and also to mount memorial plaques at blocks of flats in Moscow and Riga, where he used to live. The Moscow city executive committee, the Leningrad city executive committee, and the Riga and Volgograd city executive committees have been charged with conferring the name of Pelshe on one of the new streets of the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, and Volgograd; and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet on one of its oceanliners.

PRAVDA ON 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF 2D RSDWP CONGRESS

PM141136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[I. Shvets article: "The Party of the Working Class and the Entire People; On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Marxism's founders saw the Communist Party's historic mission as the "ensure the victory of a social revolution and the achievement of its ultimate aim -- the abolition of classes." (K. Marx and F. Engels. "Works", Vol 17, p 427) Under the leadership of Lenin's party, radical socioeconomic transformations have been implemented in our country, and developed socialism -- an essential stage in the making of the classless communist system -- has been built.

The party itself has been tempered, has matured, and has grown in the process of struggle and creation. In 80 years it has been transformed from a small organization of revolutionary Marxists to a cohesive and more than 18 million-strong army of fellow thinkers. "Under conditions of developed socialism," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] Congress" notes, "despite having become the party of the entire people, the CPSU retains its class character and remains working class party in terms of its nature."

Historical experience demonstrates that a Communist Party is capable of successfully fulfilling its historic mission of the revolutionary transformation of society only if it is the working class' genuine political vanguard. And whether a party is that, V.I. Lenin pointed out, depends not just on whether it is composed of workers but also on who leads it and on the substance of its actions and its political tactics. These are what determine its class nature. (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 261)

From the very outset, Lenin's party utterly devoted itself to the struggle to liberate the working class and to ensure the consistent implementation of its communist ideals. At every stage of its heroic history, the CPSU's strategy and tactics have been determined on this basis, with the specific historical situation being taken into account.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the party has always been able "...beneath ingrained customs, political intrigues, abstruse laws, and intricate teachings to see the CLASS STRUGGLE, the struggle between all types of propertied classes and the mass of the unpropertied and the PROLETARIAT, which heads all the unpropertied." (Vol 4, pp 182-183) This has enabled it to invariably act as the proletariat's politcal leader and to successfully direct it, arouse its class consciousness, and lead it to victory.

Our party's mighty strength and revolutionariness stem largely from the fact that the working class has always played a decisive role in forming its membership. It has been, as Lenin put it, the class which forms, distinguishes, and nourishes the party. (Vol 24, p 34)

The party has always striven to consolidate its proletarian nucleus. And this has always coincided with the desire of the workers themselves. Their influx into the party has always increased when it has particularly needed the working class' support. So it was in the period 1905-1907 and on the eve of the October armed insurrection. So it was when a party week was held in the critical days of the civil war and the foreign military intervention in 1919 and during the Lenin Enrollment of 1924. And so it was during the years of the Great Patriotic War. In joining the party ranks the workers brought with them the inherently proletarian qualities of good organization, discipline, and a militant revolutionary spirit.

To this day workers occupy the leading position in the party's social composition. Both the total number and the proportion of workers in the CPSU are steadily increasing. The number of workers in the party's social composition has risen from 4.6 million in 1966 to 8 million at present. They currently represent 44.1 percent of all Communists and 59 percent of new party members.

The party stratum within the working class is increasing at the same time. Compared with the prewar period, the number of Communists among workers has increased more than ninefold. The size of the working class itself increased more than threefold in this period. This fact is a graphic and concrete expression of workers' steadily increasing political consciousness and activeness, and of their loyalty to their political vanguard.

The facts cited, demonstrate with the utmost clarity, the falsity and malicious nature of various Sovietologists' arguments about the "deproletarianization" of the CPSU which is allegedly taking place, and its "backsliding" from class positions. No, our party has never budged from these positions and never will! Its policy is aimed at ensuring that the working class' role and influence grow and strengthen in every sphere of Soviet society's life. Workers' creative initiative in the solution of socioeconomic tasks and in strengthening conscious discipline is now being increasingly developed. Their participation in the whole system of the people's genuine socialist self-management is becoming increasingly extensive and active.

Something that is inextricably connected with the party's class nature is the nationwide principle embodied in it from the moment of its inception. Describing the distinguishing features of the revolutionary workers movement, V. I. Lenin noted its "great nationwide significance." The political ideas of which the proletariats vanguard is the bearer are always "nationwide in nature, that is, they affect the most fundamental and most profound conditions of the entire country's political life." (Vol 21, pp 324-319) In other words, in fighting for its own economic and social liberation, the working class defends the interests of all working people.

This conclusion was comprehensively developed in Lenin's teaching on the party. "In educating the workers party," Vladimir Ilich wrote, "Marxism educated the vanguard of the proletariat which is capable of seizing power and LEADING THE ENTIRE PEOPLE to socialism, direct and organizing the new system, and being the teacher, guide and leader of all the working people and the exploited in the task of organizing their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie." (vol 33, p 26)

The CPSU is invariable guided by these principled propositions. In the struggle against capitalist power, various strata of the working people have seen for themselves from their own experience, that the aims of the working class and of its vanguard are profoundly consonant with their most cherished aspirations. Realizing this, increasing masses of working people have followed the Bolsheviks, seeing them as the true expressers and defenders of their interests.

With the socialist revolution's triumph and the establishment of proletarian power this process develops still more actively and becomes irreversible. The more sweeping and profound the social transformations in various spheres of social life, the more fully and diversely the vital interests of both the working class and the entire people find expression in the party's policy and practical activities. And the more clearly and more markedly the commonality and coincidence of those interests in the main respects emerge. The stronger communists' positions among the people have become and the greater the support and trust they have been given by the masses, the more the nationwide principle embodied in the party itself has strengthened and developed.

The new system's truly popular nature is fully revealed with the building of developed socialism. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the working class' revolutionary ideology, its collectivist mentality, and its interests and ideals are now becoming the property of every stratum of our society. And the party itself is acquiring another quality. It is becoming a party not only of the working class but also of the entire people.

The CPSU's transformation into the party of the entire Soviet people has thus been due to objective factors which gradually ripen within the socialist system and are fully manifested at the stage of developed socialism.

The reason for this is that our society itself, and its social structure, have radically altered. Not only the exploiter classes, but also the conditions capable of giving rise to capitalism and a petit bourgeois elements have been completely eliminated in the USSR. New and harmonious relations between classes, social groups, nations, and ethnic groups have arisen and are steadily developing in joint creative labor, the struggle for socialism, and the battles to defend its gains.

In the course of communist building, the further obliteration of class differences takes place and the formation of a classless social structure is under way. The leading force of this process, its "social intellect and social heart," as Marx put it, has been, and remains the working class.

The nationwide principle in the CPSU therefore grows, strengthens and develops on a class foundation, a class basis, and is closely interwoven with that basis.

In our time the dialectical unity of the class and the nationwide [elements] all clearly revealed in the party's life and activities. It finds expression in its composition and policy, and in the style and methods of its activity.

With the building of developed socialism the party's social base has broadened considerably; it is now the entire Soviet people. This is also reflected in the CPSU's qualitative composition. In addition to the 8 million-strong contingent of workers in its ranks there are 2,245,000 kolkhoz members (12.4 percent). Workers and kolkhoz members account for more than half of all Communists. The intelligentsia, which fully backs the working class' positions and completely shares its ideals, is widely representated in the party. There are almost 7.9 million employees in the CPSU. The overwhelming majority of these are representatives of the scientific, engineering and technical, and creative intelligentsia.

The number of women in the party has increased many times over during the years of Soviet power. Whereas in 1920, there were 45,000 (7.4 percent), there are now around 5 million (27.4 percent). The proportion of young people among the CPSU's membership is constantly increasing: 73 percent of those admitted to the party in 1982 were Komsomol members. Lenin's party epitomizes the unity and friendship of our country's peoples. Communists from more than 100 nations and ethnic groups are in its ranks.

Our party now has deeper roots than ever in every social stratum of our society. It is an integral part of the people. Communists are familiar with Soviet people's needs and have their finger constantly on the pulse of their lives. Being essentially class in nature, the party's policy is truly popular. It is permeated from beginning to end with concern for the good of working people and for improving their material and cultural standards. The party's economic strategy and its policy of increasing the national economy's efficiency are geared to this. This is also the aim of the USSR Food Program.

In all its activity, the party proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that the people are the creator of history, and that the building of communism is the work of their hands, energy and intellect. Constantly improving organizational and political work among the masses, and the style and methods of leading every aspect of social life, the CPSU and its Central Committee try to ensure the conditions for the all-around development of working people's creative initiative and social activeness. "This activeness and this initiative," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has observed, "are a matter of the realism of the party's plans and of the growth of its strength and are ultimately the guarantee that the program of communist building will be implemented."

To this end, the party gives unremitting attention to developing and deepening socialist democracy and is anxious to ensure that working people play an increasingly broad and active part in the management of production, enterprises, and establishments, and that labor collectives' rights are extended. At the same time it sets itself an example by the democratic organization of its internal life, developing principles and norms which then enter every sphere of state and public practice.

Proceeding from nationwide interests, the CPSU attaches major importance to strengthening socialist discipline. In this work the party relies primarily on the working class and all working people.

Whatever it has done, and whatever issues it has tackled, the party has always and in everything striven to secure the people's support, to convince people of the need for this or that measure or transformation, and to focus the working people's energies and attention on ensuring the fulfillment of urgent tasks. The CPSU makes wide use of the tried and tested Leninist method of approaching people directly. Its deep democratism is also manifested in the fact that it conducts its work openly and publicly, in full view of the people. The CPSU keeps Soviet people widely informed about its activity, the decisions it adopts, and the most important issues of internal and international life, constantly consults with the people on vital issues, and tries to give maximum consideration to working people's views, suggestions, and wishes and to rely on their collective wisdom and experience.

Lenin's party has deep faith in the people's creative powers and potential and relies on them in everything. And the Soviet people respond in kind. They have implicit trust in the CPSU, are closely rallied around it, and fully endorse and actively support its domestic and foreign policy, regarding the party's plans as a vital personal concern. This multiplies many times over the strength of the party's influence on the whole course of social development and is a necessary precondition of the party's exercise of its leading and directing role in Soviet society.

ROMANOV ADDRESS ON ROLE OF SOVIET THEATER

PM101519 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 pp 1, 3

[LENTASS report: "Theater of Glorious Traditions; Second Order on the A.S. Pushkin Academy Drama Theater's Banner"]

[Excerpt] Civic service to the people has been and still is the chief feature in the social activity of the A.S. Pushkin Academy Drama Theater -- Russia's oldest professional theater. Its best work is distinguished for its civic spirit party passion, and artistic truth, and its collective has always striven to be in the forefront of the struggle for lofty communist ideals.

The services rendered by the theater which was earlier honored with the Order of the Labor Red Banner, are now being recognized with the award of the Order of the October Revolution. A ceremonial meeting of the collective, held yesterday, was devoted to the presentation of the motherland's lofty award.

The USSR national anthem sounded majestically in the theater and with great enthusiasm, the meeting's participants elected the CPSU Leninist Central Committee Politburo as an honorary presidium.

G. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, who was warmly greeted by the assembled meeting, gave an address. He said:

Comrades!

Today is an important event in Leningrad's socio-political and cultural life: the Order of the October Revolution is being awarded to the Pushkin State Academy Drama Theater for services to the development of Soviet theatrical art.

The symbolism of this award is well known. The order with a silhouette of the legendary cruiser "Arora" is worn with pride by thousands of party, war, and labor veterans; leading workers and kolkhoz members; agricultural specialists; and scientific and cultural figures. Many of the country's famous labor collectives have been honored with this award.

Henceforth it will also appear on the banner of Russia's oldest professional theater -- the Pushkin Theatre.

Knowing about our celebration today, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the party Central Committee, requested that cordial greetings, warm congratulations, and wishes for new creative successes be conveyed to the theater's collective!

Here, as in the presentation of a group of theater workers with orders and medals and in the conferment of honorary titles, we can see yet another expression of high appraisal of the services of the widely known theater collective and recognition of its considerable achievements.

At the same time it is a new cogent manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for the development of Soviet culture and the artistic intelligentisia and clear evidence of the great significance which is attached to the ever-increasing role of art in our society's spiritual life.

The creation of the necessary conditions for further strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet State increasing the people's well-being, and consolidating peace on the planet constitutes the core of our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The unshakable nature of this course was confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the guidelines contained in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech at the plenum, in his report entitled "Sixty Years of the USSR," and in other utterances. They are distinguished for their profound and realistic analysis of the state of affairs within the country and in the interantional arena and their preciseness in the formulation of tasks, and they teach how to compare successes and shortcomings correctly.

To ensure the steady growth of the economy, the party has attached and does attach special significance to its consistent shift onto an intensive path of development on the basis of the broad introduction of scientific and technical achievements, the utmost saving of all types of resources, more rational use of production potential and an increase in discipline and responsibility in all work sectors.

In the resolutions adopted recently, since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the party raises the question directly and openly of the need to create in all spheres of production and public life economic and organizational conditions which will stimulate initiative, be a reliable guarantee against poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility, and have the most direct effect on the material reward, official position, and moral authority of workers.

This is one side of the matter. The other consists in the fact that a very important feature of our everyday life is the increasingly close link between the country's economic and sociopolitical progress. It is in this sphere precisely that ultimately economic achievements are embodied and the socialist way of life -- that is, everything that promotes the harmonious and free development of the individual -- is improved.

It is well known that a person -- irrespective of his age or profession -- is educated not just in the labor collective, in the family or school, or at technical college or institute. He is educated by the laws, and by the real social relations and traditions of our society. He is also educated by literature and art which are always in the forefront of the tremendous and extremely complex work on fashioning lofty ideological and moral qualities in people.

Despite the whole range of tasks being resolved by the party, it is man who has been and remains at the center of the party's attention and at the center of its policy. And is there really any duty higher or task more noble for literary and artistic figures than to create works which are worthy of the era, works which educate the reader, the spectator and the listener by means of splendid images of communists, patriots, and fighters for bright ideals!

Our country today possesses a unique and ever-growing socialist culture potential. It is indeed the fruit of the labor and talent of many generations. The tremendous interest of Soviet people in artistic creativity is not merely one of the most remarkable features of all our spiritual life but also a tribute of the deepest gratitude to artistic figures.

The Pushkin Academy Drama Theater, G.V. Romanov went on to say, occupies a special place in the history of Russian culture. The principles on which the creative foundation of the theater is laid were already formulated at the very beginning of its more than 225-year old history, namely -- to promote the development of national consciousness, to enrich native art with vivid works, and to be in the vanguard of cultural enlightenment.

Even in the darkest times of autocracy, democratic traditions lived on and the fire of progressive social thought was alight on the theater's stage.

The theater carried along through many decades those lofty categories of creativity like popular spirit, ideological principle, and civicism, without which it is impossible to imagine the formation and development of the entire Soviet theatrical art.

Many important classic Russian dramatic works were given their first proper embodiment on your stage. And what a brilliant constellation of talents this stage has given to Russia and to world art. It would take a long time to enumerate the names of even the most well known coryphaei of the theater, let alone their brilliant and unique talent.

They upheld belief in man and in the might of his spiritual powers, struggled for the humanism of art, and remained true to the principles of creativity formulated by the founders of the Russian national theater -- Fedor Volkov, Aleksandr Sumarokov, and Ivan Dmitrevskiy.

The oldest theater in Russia, having thrown in its lot with Great October, with the revolution, with the people's destiny, demonstrated that the active interplay of the traditions accumulated over the decades and of the innovation brought into being by the radical restructuring of the world are the basis for lofty creative achievements. The years of Soviet power do not account for so many years of the Pushkin Theater's very rich history. But these years have been a period of genuine revolutionary renewal, a period of ascent toward the summits of people's art.

In the difficult period of the unprecedented rise of Russia, formerly "in darkness", the talent of Yuryev and Petrov, Michurinaya-Samoylovaya and Time, Vivyen, Gorina-Goryaynov, and Rashevskaya sparkled with new facets.

In the thirties and forties there grew up a mighty pleiad of a Soviet-molded actors, actors whose creativity was and remains inseparable from the transforming activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The characters portrayed by Korchaginaya-Aleksandrovskaya and Pevtsov, Skorobogatov, Cherkasov and Simonov, Tolubeyev and Chestnokov, Merkuryev and Borisov, are imprinted on the memories of several generations.

The theater's glory and traditions are being augmented today by well-known masters such as Gorbachev, Freyndlikh, Adashevskiy, Mamayeva, Dmitriyev, Lebedev, Lebzak, Urgant, Chursin, Yan, Karelina, Kolosov, Sokolov, Rodinonov, and many others, who have earned warm gratitude and love by their art.

The spectator is always exacting toward the work of your collective. And, it is noteworthy than the artistic revelations which have arisen on the stage in various years have been primarily linked with the search for an active and positive hero, with the embodiment of the real Soviet character. The spectator expected these character portrayals and, it must be said, the theater as a rule did not betray these expectations. This is evidenced by the lofty civic intensity of the plays "Everything Remains for People," "The Cause You Serve," "Friends and Years," "On the Wild Shore," "Justice Is My Trade," "Man and the Globe" and others.

Is it really not possible, for instance, to make out the personality traits of Academician Dronov, plant director Loginov or the Doctor Ustimenko in the destinies of the heroes who come alive on the stage today: ostensibly the factory director in the play "From the Life of a Businesswoman," the surgeon in the production "While the Heart Beats" or the director of a major production unit in the staging of "Boundary of the Possible."

I would like to hope that this aim will not be cut short and that the theater, by its life-asserting art, will continue to help the party to make our life finer, and man, better.

The Pushkin Theater was extensive creative links. Its orbit encompasses the collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises, Soviet Army servicemen, and students. The long-standing friendship with workers of the Elektrosila and Zvezda Associations is strengthening. Good news arrives in Leningrad following every trip by the artists to the construction sites of Siberia and the Far East. The construction workers of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad have also been able to enjoy your art.

The leading actors and young actors from the Pushkin Theater are well known in the villages of Leningrad Oblast and in many palaces of culture where you help amateur artistes. And, of course, your friendship with the rising generation of workers merits the most hearty gratitude.

Not so long ago the theater's collective passed yet another serious test of its maturity. I have in mind the collective's tours in our motherland's capital -- Moscow. They constituted essentially a rendering of creative accounts which recieved a high appraisal from the capital's many theatergoers.

We are sure that the Pushkin Theater's artistic program will find expression in new, vivid, and moving works about our heroic present and about the optimistic faith in the future which is inherent in the whole Soviet people. This is a very responsible task. A political task. An artistic task. An ethical task. It is an important component of the whole cause of all the party -- the cause of the communist education of working people.

A large and skilled detachment of the creative intelligentsia, G.V. Romanov noted, lives and works fruitfully in Leningrad. Its creativity -- whether we are talking of writers, composers, artists, or masters of stage and screen -- has always been hallmarked by its profound realization of its lofty responsibility toward the people and the country.

And, of course, it is necessary to consolidate and also augment everything valuable and promising which has been achieved in the artistic investigation of our reality. Here is truly immense field of activity for our creative unions. Unfortunately, some of them are timid in organizing links with their brothers in art and rarely initiate the pooling of efforts to create new works of various genres.

A great deal -- and you are well aware of this -- depends on the social climate in the creative milieu. It is a question of intensifying professional exactingness and intolerance toward dullness and featurelessness in work. Here, party organizations and the boards of creative collectives and unions can and must work more actively alongside literary-artistic criticism.

Despite all the individuality of the artist's work, it is an indisputable fact that the spiritual force of Soviet art lies in its unity: ideological unity, unity of artistic method, and purely human unity -- since the work of the masters of literature and art is ultimately work for the good of the motherland.

Nor must we forget that in the current, far from tranquil, international situation, art is present on the most important fronts of the ideological struggle. It is becoming the field in which diverse world outlooks come into mutual contact.

And this is why the CPSU Central Committee, in directing party organs, cultural institutions, and creative unions toward the creation of an atmosphere of sensitivity and respect toward talent, at the same time demand intransigence toward any manifestations of lack of ideological principle and political shortsightedness.

The profound analysis of the state and development of the contemporary literary-artistic process, which is contained in party documents, is evidence that Soviet art faithfully reflects the key problems of our time. And there is no doubt that a genuinely Leninist, party approach to cultural policy will produce weighty new successes for all Soviet art!

Heartily congratulating the theater's collective on the award once again, G.V. Romanov, on the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the accompaniment of the tumultuous applause of the assembled company, fastened the Order of the October Revolution to the theater's banner.

SHCHERBITSKIY INAUGURATES KIEV CONFERENCE

AU071350 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on opening speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 3 June republic-level scientific conference in Kiev on the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (RSDWP)]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: In history, there are events that really defy the times. A particular place among them belongs to the formation of the Bolshevik party at the Second RSDWP Congress. The CPSU Central Committee decision on the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress says: "A party of a new type has emerged in the historical arena--a party of the workering class, of scientific communism, of socialist revolution, and communist creation."

This year, which has been rightfully named the year of Karl Marx, founder of scientific communism, V.I. Lenin's idea that our party emerged on the strongest basis of Marxist theory has a particular meaning. Revolutionary Russia fully justified Marx' brilliant forecast that "a grandiose social revolution in Russia is unavoidable and imminent." On the borderline between the 19th and 20th centuries, the center of the international revolutionary movement shifted precisely there.

Under the new historical conditions, V.I. Lenin was the first to see the objective need for a proletarian revolutionary party. Vladimir Ilich had created a well-balanced teaching about a party of the working class, and spearheaded the struggle against opportunism, revisionism, and reformism, and for the formation of such a party. Last but not least, along with his comrades-in-arms who made up the majority at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, he founded the party of the Bolsheviks. "Bolshevism has existed as a stream in political thought and as a party since 1903," V.I. Lenin emphasized.

The notion of Bolsheviks had emerged along with the party of a new type not only to identify the party by name, but also to connote its very essence. This Russian word has been adopted by all languages throughout the world. It has become forever the symbol of loyality to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to the interests of the workers class, of irreconcilability to the ideology of bourgeoisie, symbol of unbending will, of unparalleled bravery and heroism!

The Second RSDWP Congress concluded the process of uniting Russia's Marxist organizations on the Leninist ideological, political, and organizational principles. The congress adopted an authentic Marxist program for the party. It proved to be a turning point in the Russian and international workers movement. This was what had made the Second Congress of the Russian Social Revolutionary Workers' Party intransient in its significance.

As early as during the Bolshevik congress, Lenin's genius fully assessed its enormous importance, its character of a landmark, and its great influence on developing the revolution. "What a wonderful thing is our congress!" Vladimir Ilich exclaimed with revolutionary passion. "...The decision has been adopted. A stage is over. Forward! This is what I like. This is life."

The Leninist party has given the international proletariat a brilliant model of an authentic revolutionary organization. While imitating this model, communist parties emerged and consolidated in other countries, an international communist movement was formed.

The historical experience accumulated by the CPSU in the 80 years since its foundation shows that the path to socialism was feasible precisely for the party of a new, Leninist type. "Only such a party," Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized, "is in a condition to translate the interests and aspirations of the masses into the language of a conscious political struggle, is able to inspire them with its faith and resoluteness, to organize and to direct their energies into a single channel. Only such a party can succeed in obtaining the recognition of the masses for its vanguard role and, under any, even the most difficult ordeals, can lead the working people to socialism."

Let us, dear Comrades, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, cast a glance at the unparalleled heroic path of the struggle and victories covered by the great party of Lenin. It is striking indeed!

The Bolshevik party spearheaded the liberation struggle waged by the workers class and its allies in the three Russian revolutions and lead the people to the triumphant Great October. Its role as the ruling party in carrying out the historic mission of building socialism and communism has increased immeasurably since then.

The Communist Parties of Soviet republics, including the Ukrainian Communist Party, have become combat detachments of the united Leninist party. Founded 65 years ago, in July 1918, the Ukrainian Communist Party has become forever a firm and reliable buttress for the party's Leninist Central Committee in the struggle for implementing the CPSU general line.

Led by the Bolshevik party, our country's working people stood up to defend the October conquests. Having defeated, in the years of the Civil War, the combined forces of the foreign and internal counterrevolution, they provided conditions for implementing the Leninist plan for building socialism.

Led by the party, the country, backward in many respects and predominantly agrarian, has turned into a highly developed industrial and kolkhoz state, and has reached the peaks in education, science, and culture. The class structure of society has radically changed, the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated, and collectivist, socialist relations have triumphed. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- this brotherhood of free nations and nationalities, unprecedented in history -- has shaped and consolidated on the principles of free will and equality. A true revolution has taken place in the consciousness of the masses numbering many millions. Marxism-Leninism has become the ruling ideology for Soviet society. The world saw in admiration how the USSR, in a very short time, practically in two decades, built socialism.

During the Great Patriotic War, the Communist Party inspired and mobilized our motherland's peoples for the struggle against the striking forces of world imperialism, which raised the fascist sword over the October revolutionary conquests, over the entire human civilization. The historic service of having organized the defeat of the hateful enemy was peformed by the Communist Party. That is why, almost 40 years later, not only our country's working people, but also all of progressive mankind bow before the grandeur of the Soviet Union's feat in the Patriotic War.

Having raised from the ruins and ashes the national economy destroyed by the occupiers, the Soviet people under the Leninist party's leadership redoubled socialist conquests on scales many times surpassing the prewar level.

The construction of developed socialism in the USSR is the main result of the revolutionary and transforming activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people. As noted in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 80th anniversary of Second RSDWP Congress, our country has now entered this natural and historically protracted stage in the shaping of the communist structure.

Under the present conditions, when the dimensions of the country's gradual progress toward communism are increasing and the tasks for it are becoming increasingly complex, the role of the Communist Party numbering more than 18 million members is further increasing. The 26th congress has determined for the CPSU the long-term strategy and tasks for the 1980's. Highly important for hastening our advance are the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Problems Concerning Socialist Construction in the USSR," Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has profoundly shown the peculiarities of the present stage in the country's life, has set great economic and social tasks, and has indicated the ways to accomplish them.

The CPSU Central Committee is directing the efforts of the party and of all working people primarily at raising the effectiveness of the economy. Effective steps are being taken to strengthen the links between science and production, to put everything in strict order, and to foster party, state and labor discipline. This is fully in line with the Leninist requirements: "Full attention is to be concentrated on the questions of labor discipline which is the crux in the entire economic construction."

It is to be emphasized, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that precisely at present, when we are halfway through -- one can say, at the culminating point of -- the 11th 5-year period, both our indisputable achievements and unsettled problems are perfectly evident. On the whole, the tasks set by the 26th party congress are being accomplished both in our republic and the entire country. Some are being accomplished well, yet some others, for a number of objective reasons, not as well as we would like. But on the whole, there are positive results in all fields, and a forward movement is indisputable. This applies both to the growing national income and to the rising productivity of communal labor.

Evidence of this is the significant increase in the volumes of industrial production and the labor savings which amounted in the Ukraine to 1.2 million workers in 2 years. The technical level and the quality of production have risen appreciably. The economic effect obtained in the republic from applying the achievements of scientific-technical progress totaled nearly R1.9 billion. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, 250 important production capacities and facilities have been put into operation.

The 5-year social program is being consistently implemented. In the past 2 years, payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption amounted to almost R44 billion. Wages have been increased for the workers of a number of national economic branches. The plans have been overfulfilled for commissioning houses, and housing conditions have been improved for more than 3 million persons.

The present, the third year of the 5-year period has begun well, in a businesslike way. The current 5-month plans for the most important indexes were fulfilled. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan exceeded R1 billion. Steps are being taken to accelerate scientific-technical progress in industry and agriculture.

Unfortunately, there are also quite a few difficulties. The unstable weather of the last 4 years has resulted in many hindrances for agriculture and adversely affected the growth rates. As you know, this year's weather conditions are not being too kind to us, either.

Having completed the cattle wintering and spring field operations in a organized manner, the farm toilers have engaged in the persistent struggle for the 1983 crops. It is comforting that the milk yields, the gains in cattle weight and the delivery weights have gone up. This has allowed us to significantly increase the procurements of stockbreeding produce.

To cope with the responsible 5-year tasks, we must work much and hard to intensify the economy, to further raise its effectiveness, to intensify the policy of thrift and economy, and to set all fields of our large economy straight. In connection with this, new tasks are arising before basic party organizations and labor collectives.

Politically, the nationwide discussion on the USSR Draft Act on Labor Collectives is highly important. More than 22 million persons have participated in it in our republic alone. The adoption of the new act will undoubtedly have a wholesome effect on further enhancing the sociopolitical activity of the working people.

Comrades: While duly assessing everything that has been done and while being perfectly aware of the tasks confronting us, we can assert that the path covered by our country under the Leninist party's leadership was centennial-like indeed. An enormous and invaluable experience has been accumulated in revolutionary and reforming activity, in socialist creativity. To study and to generalize it in a scientific manner is the key task of Soviet social scientists. This is the way this task has been formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In recent years, a great deal has been done in the republic in this important sphere, in the treatment of the topical problems of the theory and practice of mature socialism, of the history of the CPSU, and of party construction. The outlines of the history of all oblast and the Kiev City party organizations, and of Ukrainian trade unions, have been published. A number of works issued have been dedicated to international unity and friendship among the USSR peoples, to the social effects of the scientific-technical revolution, to the practice of ideopolitical, labor and moral education, and to the criticism of the present bourgeois ideology. A number of works on the ideological aspects of materialist dialectics won the 1982 Ukrainian SSR state prizes.

Certainly, the republic's social scientists have reached this mark accumulating knowledge when the opportunity and the need were fully ripe to resolutely switch over to great scientific generalizations, and to the intensive study of new phenomena in public life. Naturally enough, concrete proposals for the practice of ideological work and for socioeconomic construction should be the final result of all this.

Apparently, the time has come to get down to a capital work on the history of the Ukrainian Communist Party as a tested combat detachment of the united Leninist party.

More weighty should be the part of scientists in shaping among the Soviet people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, high political and moral standards and irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology and morals.

The multifaceted activity of party organizations aimed at improving the entire political education process is subordinated to this purpose. Since the 26th CPSU Congress, a great deal has been done in this respect. Concrete steps have been taken to raise the scientific standards of ideological work, the effectiveness of party training, lecturing and the mass media. A sufficiently efficient system has emerged for the political information of the population.

Patriotic and internationalist education, the propaganda of the historic conquests of the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, and of inviolable friendship among the USSR peoples, have been enriched with new substances, particularly during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. There is more purposefulness and efficiency in counterpropaganda work and in unmasking the subversive actions of bourgeois, bourgeois-nationalist, Zionist and religious centers abroad.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has listened to accounts given on these and other ideological topics by a number of obkoms, raykoms, basic party organization committees, press editorial boards, ministries and departments. We search persistently for ways to overcome obsolete forms and methods, and to select the best and more efficient ones.

It is particularly important at present to unmask the aggressive line pursued by the U.S. Administration, and to spread the peace-loving policy of the USSR. In this respect, important in principle are the new foreign political initiatives set forth by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his speeches, replies given to the press and the foreign public, as well as during the talks on restricting and reducing strategic weapons, and on the problem of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

Our party is doing its utmost to unmask in the eyes of the wide masses of the working people in the nonsocialist world the notorious myth of a "Soviet threat." There are increasingly more people in the world who can see: the Soviet Union and other socialist countries do not endanger anybody, either in the West or in the East. As at the dawn of Soviet rule, the Leninist conclusion is valid today: "Only the dirtiest and meanest political swindlers are in a position to use strong phrases in accusing us of Red militarism."

Comrades, in conformity with the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party, an extensive political and organizational campaign has been launched both in the republic and throughout the country. In labor collectives, socialist competitions have widely developed in honor of the outstanding jubilee. Collective reading on political subjects, series of lectures on the heroic path covered by the CPSU, and on its growing role under the conditions of developed socialism are being arranged locally. A republic-level seminar for party committee and Ukrainian Knowledge Society lectureers was held on the subject "The CPSU as the Party of Revolutionary Struggle and Communist Creativity." Scientific and propaganda publications dedicated to the congress jubilee are being issued. Evening gathering on the subject, meetings with party and labor veterans, scientists, men of letters and artists, and readers' conferences are being held in labor collectives. A joint political daily campaign on the subject "The Party Is the Mind, Honor, and Conscience of Our Era" has been scheduled for July.

The present republic-level scientific conference is one of the important measures undertaken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress.

Present at this conference as honorary participants, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, are the Leninist party veterans who have for decades been in the selfless service of its ideals. Allow me to wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear Comrades, on the glorious jubilee, and to wish you good health and the further active participation in the work on the communist education of the working people.

Present in this hall are learned social scientists, Kiev City party, Komsomol and propaganda aktivs, teachers from higher educational establishments and military schools; ministerial and departmental leaders; responsible functionaries in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; the Ukrainian Trade Union Council; and Komsomol Central Committee -- in a word, all those who are directly involved in implementing the CPSU Central Committee directive -- to widely commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress as a prominent event in the history of our party and the Soviet people.

Following the good tradition, scientific reports at this conference will also be delivered by Moscow scientists.

Allow me, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, to open the republic-level scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress, and to express the confidence that it will become an outstanding event in the republic's political life.

OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS; REPLACEMENTS MADE

Daghestan Obkom Secretary

WA171600 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 May 83 p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum of the Obkom of the Party"]

[Text] Makhachkala, 24 May -- Today a plenum of the Daghestan Oblast party committee took place and considered the organizational question. The plenum freed M.-S. I. Umakhanov from the responsibilities of first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee in connection with his retirement due to health. M.Yu. Yusupov, who had worked as chairman of the Daghestan ASSR Council of Ministers, was elected first secretary of the oblast party committee. Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the Party Organization Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Tajik Raykom Secretary

WA171600 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 83 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Plenum of the Raykom of the Party"]

[Text] Dangara 7 May -- A plenum of the Dangara rayon party committee took place here. The organizational question was considered at it. The plenum freed N. Makhmudov from his responsibilities as first secretary of the rayon committee in connection with his transfer to other work. Ramazan Zarifovich Mirzoyev was elected first secretary of the Dangara rayon party committee.

Tomsk Obkom Secretary

WA171600 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 p 2

[TASS report: "The Contribution of the People of Tomsk"]

[Excerpt] The organizational question was considered at the plenum. In connection with the confirmation of Ye.K. Ligachev as chief of the Party Organization Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum freed him from the responsibilities of first secretary of the oblast party committee. A.G. Melnikov, who had been second secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, was elected first secretary.

HAILSTORMS DAMAGE CROPS IN KIRGHIZIA, ARMENIA

Kirghizia's Problems

PM151415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent B. Prokhorov "Reportage From the Place of the Event" under the rubric: "Third Year of the 5-Year Plan": "After the Downpour and Hail"]

[Summary] The crops were progressing well after last year's arid summer when a storm warning came. "But no one expected the force of the storm which swept over certain rayons in southern Kirghizia. At midnight a sheer wall of water and ice descended on the fields. In the space of half an hour streets and courtyards were flooded and water poured onto the fields. In many places the storm was accompanied by torrents of mud and stones. In Suzakskiy Rayon the torrents destroyed roads and bridges." In Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon and in Leninskiy Rayon cotton will have to be resown. A considerable proportion of the cornfields was damaged. However, people from the cities turned out to help. "The dawn-to-dusk work was in full swing for a whole week. The effects of the elements were eliminated to a considerable extent, the cropfields were restored, and cotton was saved. "The north suffered to no less an extent. Here there was a different disaster: In the second 10-day period in May, when no one was expecting it, frosts of minus 3 degrees suddenly struck."

Armenia's Crop Losses

PM151213 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 4

[Report by A. Savayan under the rubric "We Give Details": "Hail Follows Downpours"]

[Text] Yerevan -- Nature ushered in the start of summer with a hailstorm in tha Ararat Valley. The elements tore into the truck gardens, orchards and vineyards of the republic's main food-producing region. Headquarters have been set up throughout the valley to clear up after the natural disaster. Specialists have gone to the assistance of farmers in the stricken areas, and extra equipment, fertilizers, and essential materials have been sent. Hail-control service detachments are working around the clock in areas where there is a danger of further hailstorms.

Since last November, Armenia's weather has been full of surprises. In the winter the republic was struck by heavy snowfalls and Siberian frosts and a great deal of damage was done to winter crops, orchards and vineyards. In the spring Armenia was lashed by cold rains caused by a cyclone. The rain washed away sowings, bushes and entire orchards. In Kalininskiy, Stepanavanskiy, and Gugarskiy Rayons, for example, 1.5-2 months' precipitation fell in 24 hours. Agricultural workers pitted good organization and efficient work against the elements and succeeded in minimizing losses. But nature did not relent and sprang another surprise -- hail. It literally bombarded the growing area on farms in Oktemberyanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Araratskiy, and Ashtarakskiy Rayons, where orchards, vineyards and sowings of vegetable and cucurbit crops were damaged. Hailstones the size of a pigeon's egg and conglomerations of hailstomes forming hunks of ice ripped through young branches, grapevines and new-season vegetable crops. The situation was exacerbated by the fact that the hail clouds formed on the other side of the border and hail-control service detachments were unable to treat them. An intensive clearing-up operation is now underway throughout the Ararat Valley rayons.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS PROGRESS OF CROPS, WEATHER

PM151407 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Agrometerologist P. Orlova report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The majority of regions of the country's European territory were warm in the first few days of June. It then became colder. There was rain almost everywhere. The heaviest rainfall was in the northern half of the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions, in Perm Oblast, and in southern Krasnodar Kray, where 31 mm-60 mm of rainfall fell. Winter crops have entered the milky stage of ripeness in the Ukraine (excluding the western oblasts), in the southeast Central Chernozem Region, and in the Volga region south of Saratov. On the remaining territory of the European part of the USSR, they are forming ears and are flowering. The development of winter wheat and rye is in advance of the average by 15-20 days. Spring barley grain has reached milky ripeness in the Ukraine's southern and southeastern oblasts, in the northern Caucasus, and in southern Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. Early spring graincrops have begun to form ears in the northern half of the Ukraine, over most of the Central Chernozem Region, and in the Lower Volga region. Early spring graincrop stalks are continuing to grow in more northerly parts of the USSR's European territory. The main development stages have appeared 15-25 days ahead of the average. Over the bulk of the country's European territory, corn is forming leaves and sugar beets are growing roots and forming leaves. In the south the phase where the plants come together in the rows is being observed among sugar beets. In the southern half of the potato-growing zone, potatoes are seen to be in the inflorescence-forming stage and, in some places, in the flowering stage. Potato plants are forming lateral shoots in Belorussia, the Baltic region, the northern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region, the eastern part of the Northwest Region, the central region, and the western Volga-Vyatka region. Shoots have appeared in the remaining territory. Early strains of sweet cherries had ripened and the ripening of sour cherries had begun (10-20 days earlier than usual) by the end of the 10-day period virtually throughout the Ukraine, the northern Caucasus, the Transcaucasus and the lower Volga region. The growth of the flower ovaries is continuing among fruit crops in the Central and Central Chernozem Regions, Belorussia, the Baltic region and the Central Volga region. Flowering has been noticed in vineyards in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, and the northern Caucasus.

It has become warmer in the arable regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. Favorable conditions have been established for the growth and development of early spring graincrops. The cold weather is persisting in eastern Siberia, which has delayed plant growth and development somewhat. The weather was cold in the first half of the 10-day period in the Central Asian republics but the temperature rose in the second half. Wheat has ripened over the bulk of the territory. Milky ripeness has been noticed in wheat in Kirghizia and southern Kazakhstan. For the most part the condition of the crops is good. The appearance of the eighth true leaf has been noticed and the formation of buds is underway in cotton in most areas. Plant height is 15-20 mm. Fruit crops have begun to ripen on a massive scale. Early strains of apples have ripened in southern Turkmenistan and the harvesting of cherries, apricots, plums and pears is underway throughout Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Flowering has ended in the vineyards and the growth of grapes is underway. Under the favorable weather conditions, alfalfa has begun to regrow after the first crop in southern Kazakhstan and northern Kirghizia. The harvesting of the second crop of alfalfa is continuing in southern areas of Central Asia and in some parts in the south, and in the Fergana Valley it has begun to regrow after the second crop. The condition of herbage is good.